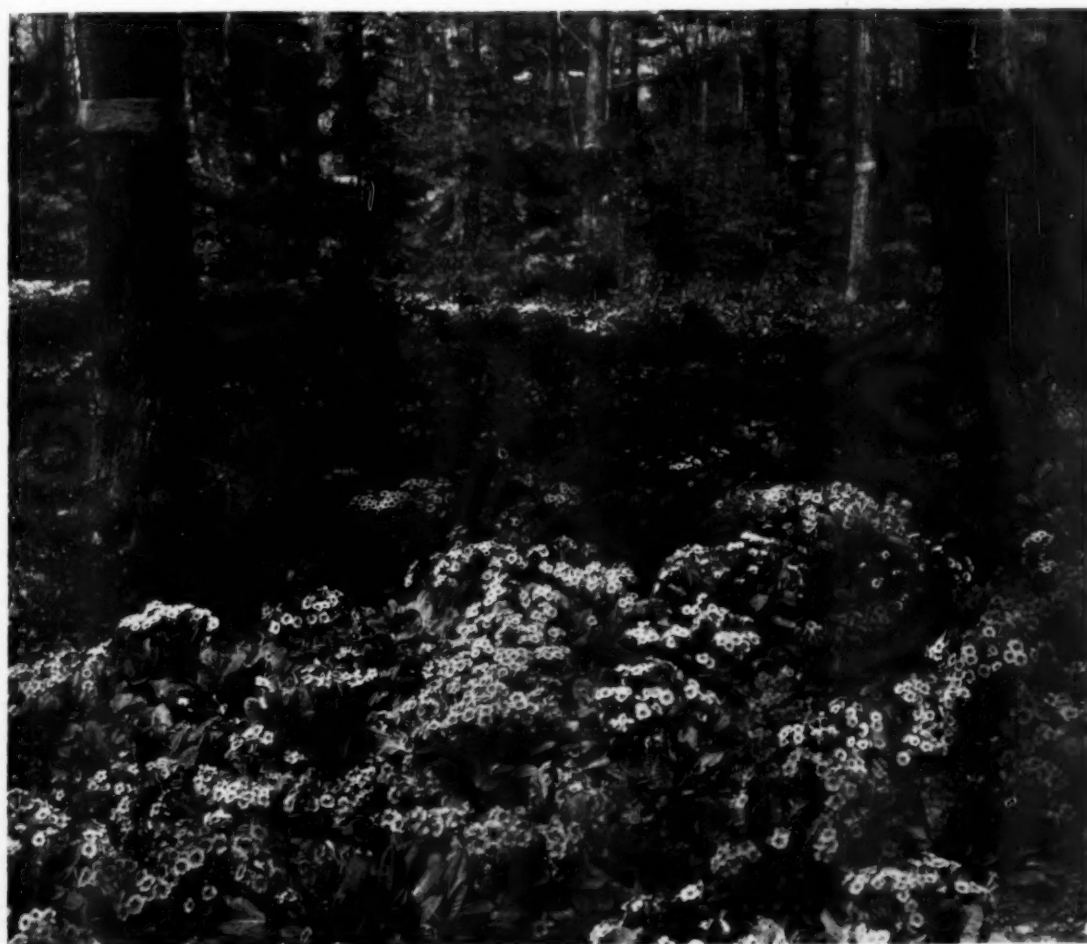


AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

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JUNE 1, 1943



Primulas in Woods

**Plants Suitable for Naturalizing
The Fifty Best Hardy Perennials
More Reports on Spring Sales
What's New in War Control Orders**

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

F. R. KILNER, Editor

Editorial

PRICES ON NURSERY STOCK.

Every couple of weeks the query bobs up whether there is a ceiling price on any nursery stock. The answer, of course, is no. The OPA has announced its policy of confining price ceilings to items that enter into the cost of living. On that account ceilings were actually removed recently on fifty-odd items of miscellaneous character which were considered luxuries, among them being birdhouses, wrought-iron fences, lightning rods, weathervanes and ornamental iron brackets. Sphagnum moss and florists' foliage and trimming products were included among the items on which the price ceiling was removed.

How the query arises as to a ceiling on nursery stock is not apparent. Possibly it springs from the grouping of fruit trees and berry plants among the items considered essential enough to qualify for draft deferment. But these are not food products in themselves. A parallel may be found in chicks from hatcheries, on which there is no ceiling price, though there is such a ceiling on the same birds when they are sold for broilers some weeks later.

As a matter of fact, despite the tremendous demand for some items of nursery stock this spring, there has been no advance in price that generally reflects the increased cost of production, distributing and marketing at prevailing wages of labor. While much attention was given to higher costs in this periodical and in discussions at trade conventions, the pessimistic catalogue compilers last autumn and winter had their attention more on competition than on consumer demand.

Merchants in other lines, from mail-order houses to hardware stores and wayside stands, have sought merchandise to sell in place of that no longer available or that difficult to move because of price situations. They have gone after nursery stock like a chicken after worms, for it filled the bill as a commodity in demand and one at a comparably low price, in contrast to food products and florists' crops, the latter now too high-priced to appear on peddlers' stands. Of course, it should be remembered that short crops and an extremely late Easter were in part responsible for the high prices of the latter.

The Mirror of the Trade

No, the nurseryman's worry is not likely to be on account of a ceiling price on his products, but rather whether the current demand will give him the courage to obtain the prices necessary to cover greatly increased production costs.

IS HE A SAP?

Because the opinion of the editor with regard to the distribution of lists containing wholesale prices is well known—on that account the subscription list of the American Nurseryman is carefully confined to the trade—the following query just received from a prominent wholesale nurseryman is either a rhetorical question or seeks an answer from other readers. What is your answer and what would you do about it?

"We quote verbatim a letter recently received by us in response to a letter in which we stated to this party that it was not our custom to send out wholesale lists to any but licensed and registered nurserymen:

I have received your letter requesting me to send you my credentials as a legitimate buyer of nursery stock at wholesale rates before you can send me your wholesale price list and catalogue.

I wish to inform you that I am not a dealer in nursery stock or a licensed nurseryman this year yet, but in the near future I will be.

I am just starting up a new nursery of my own by planting thousands of seedlings and cuttings. These I have bought at wholesale prices from various nurseries from all over the country.

As soon as these plants will be large enough to sell I shall acquire the necessary credentials and licenses as a legitimate dealer and nurseryman.

"Now this isn't the first time that we have run into this situation where wholesale lists are more or less promiscuously being sent to what are legitimately and properly to be called retail prospects.

"We wrote back to this party and tried to explain to him that if he understood the situation he would fully agree that it was to his best protection in the long run that we decline to send out wholesale lists to anybody but legitimate licensed nurserymen, but I don't know what his reaction to this will be, and I am

just wondering if we are just plain saps in that we don't go in whole hog and grab all the business we can get from any point that we can get it and ignore the ethical considerations that are supposed to govern this business."

TO EXPEDITE MAIL DELIVERY

An important change in the method of addressing mail for delivery in the 178 largest cities in the United States has been announced by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker. Its purpose is to expedite the delivery of mail in all of the larger business and industrial centers of the country. At the present time it will be particularly valuable as a means to help inexperienced post-office employees sort city-wide mail to delivery stations without the necessity of looking up the locations while sorting.

The change simply adds a numeral after the name of the city, indicating the postal delivery district in which the patron resides, such as Chicago 3, Ill., or Aurora 1, Ill., the other part of the address, such as street and number, being unchanged.

A typical style of addressing, or return card of this new system, would be:

American Nurseryman,
343 S. Dearborn St.,
Chicago 4, Ill.

This method is not altogether new, as it has been tested for several years at a few post offices where it was found to expedite delivery. A similar system is now in use in Canada and in almost all of the largest cities in Europe, and it is believed that as more and more of the public adopt the plan, mail deliveries will be correspondingly expedited.

Postal district numbers have been assigned to delivery stations in the principal cities. Mail carriers will advise patrons the number of the district in which they are located. Business firms are asked to cooperate by adding the number to their mailing address on stationery and elsewhere.

LAWRENCE J. FARMER, Pultaski, N. Y., celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday anniversary May 1. He developed several new varieties of strawberry.

KENNETH RANDEL, of Wiegand's Evergreen Nursery, Indianapolis, Ind., and secretary of the Indiana Nurserymen's Association, observed his thirty-first birthday May 22.

WE HAVE MOVED

Please change our
street number on
your mailing list to

343 So. Dearborn St.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Registered U. S. Patent Office]

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CONTENTS

Plants Suitable for Naturalizing.....	5
By PAUL SWOBODA, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.	
More Reports on Spring Sales.....	7
Where Help Came From.....	9
The Fifty Best Hardy Perennials.....	11
By C. W. WOOD, Gladwood Gardens, Copemish, Mich.	
This Business of Ours.....	16
By ERNEST HEMMING, Eastern Shore Nurseries, Easton, Md.	
Diseases of Trees.....	18
By LEO R. TEHON, Head of Section of Applied Botany and Plant Pathology, State Natural History Survey, Urbana, Ill.	
Editorial	2
—Prices on Nursery Stock.....	2
—Is He a Sap?.....	2
—To Expedite Mail Delivery.....	2
What's New in War Control Orders	10
—Deliveries Stopped	10
—Ease Fertilizer Order.....	10
—Pyrethrum Insecticides	10
Obituary	13
—William Scott	13
Hole-digging Machine (illus.).....	13
In the Country's Service	14
—V Mail from Hillenmeyer.....	14
—From Boyd Nursery.....	14
Houlihan Hit by Flood.....	15
Jaycees Elect H. N. Boyd.....	16
He Sounds in Shape.....	17
W. C. Griffing Is 70.....	17
Wax Myrtle in Idaho.....	19
Meetings at St. Louis.....	21
Central California Association Meets	22
Western Tree Meeting.....	22
Comstock's Mealy Bug.....	23
Two Peony Shows in June.....	23
New York Fruit Damage.....	24
Catalogues Received	24
Southwestern Notes	25
New Plant Patents.....	26

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Bulb Co.	25	Fairview Evergreen Nurseries	17	Morse Co., A. B.	26
American Chemical Paint Co.	27	Felins Tying Machine	26	Mount Arbor Nurseries	19
American Color & Chemical Co.	26	Forest Nursery Co.	21		
American Florist Supply	26	Foster Nursery Co.	15	New Amsterdam Co.	25
American National Bag & Burlap Co., Inc.	25			Nick's Nursery	19
Ariens Co.	27	Gardner's Nurseries	13		
		Herbst Bros.	15	Pacific Coast Nursery	23
Bagatelle Nursery	15	Hess' Nurseries	13	Peterson & Dering, Inc.	23
Bailey Nurseries, J. V.	19	Hill Nursery Co., D.	19	Portland Wholesale Nursery Co.	23
Bobbink & Atkins	13	Hobbs & Sons, C. M.	21	Princeton Nurseries	15
Boxwood Gardens	17	Hogansville Nurseries	25		
Broadway Rubber Mfg. Co.	27	Holton & Hunkel Co.	19	Rich & Sons Nursery	22
Burr & Co., C. R.	15	Hood & Co., Inc., W. T.	17	Robinson, E. D.	17
Burton's Hill Top Nurseries	19	Howard Rose Co.	22		
		Jackson & Perkins Co.	17	Scarff's Sons, W. N.	21
Campbell-Hausfeld Co.	18			Scotch Grove Nursery	19
Carroll Gardens	17	Kallay Bros. Co.	19	Sherman Nursery Co.	19
Chase Co., Benjamin	26	Koster Co., Inc.	13	Sherwood Nursery Co.	22
Chase Nursery Co.	17			Sneed Nursery Co.	19
Classified Ads	24	LaBars' Rhododendron Nursery	13	Storrs & Harrison Nurseries	21
Colby Pioneer Peat Co.	26	Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries	19	Swift & Co.	28
Commercial Nursery Co.	21	Leqhorn's Evergreen Nurseries	19		
Crystal Soap & Chemical Co.	25	Leonard & Son, A. M.	26	Verhalen Nursery Co.	19
Curtis Nurseries	17	Lovett, Lester C.	13		
		McGill & Son, A.	23	Want Ads	24
Daniels, Inc., C. R.	25	McHutchison & Co.	26	Wassenberg, C. F.	17
Davidson Pipe & Iron Corp.	27	Meehan Co., Thos. B.	26	Weller Nurseries Co.	17
de Wilde's Rhodo-Lake Nurseries	17	Milton Nursery Co.	23	Westminster Nurseries	15
Doty & Doerner, Inc.	23	Moran, E. C.	25	Willis Nursery Co.	19
Dummett, Arthur	15			Wilson's Nursery, C.	21
Evergreen Nursery Co.	19			Zephyr Hill Nursery	14

FULL-PAGE ADS PAID SEVERAL TIMES OVER

Koster Co., Inc., Seabrook, N. J., published its complete 1943 price list as a two-page advertisement in the American Nurseryman for February 15 and March 1. The unsolicited comment as to the returns from this advertisement by C. Courtney Seabrook, sales manager, April 28, is as follows:

"The full-page ads have certainly paid for themselves several times over. Every mail brings new orders—most of them with checks for \$75.00 to \$250.00. The most popular item was 2-year-old named hybrid rhododendrons, of which we sold over 11,000 in addition to our regular orders."

Plants Suitable for Naturalizing

By Paul Swoboda

In one of his interesting articles in the American Nurseryman, Joseph P. Porter mentioned meadow lawns and how these can be improved by plants which naturalize easily. Indeed, there are many possibilities to help nature along by setting out varieties which establish themselves without much work and will spread and increase for years to come. Their mass of blooms will form colorful spots in the landscape, which are seen from the distance.

A careful selection of varieties is necessary. They must fit the location, the soil conditions, the climate, in order to grow wild without cultivation and care. Fields and meadows with a small pond, brook or spring, in continuance of cultivated parks and gardens, especially when in view from the house, terraces and other points, are places where color masses of wild growing plants will be effective. Slopes, embankments, open spaces in woods, with poor and rich soil, in shade or in full sun, can be naturalized with great success. Not only large areas come into consideration, where bold mass effects have to be created. There are many intimate spots in the small garden which, with more details applied, can be beautified in the same manner. Fields or meadows bordered with trees or shrubs provide ideal places in shade and half shade for many charming varieties which require such location. Many perennials are adaptable for naturalizing. They have to be perfectly hardy and increase easily by runners or by seeds in order to establish themselves as wild plants.

In large areas, for mass effects, larger quantities of each variety should be set out, in order that one may observe the different colors from a distance. Irregular groups, imitating nature as much as possible, should be planted. A friend of mine, familiar with such work, pointed out to me that it is of advantage to group early and late-flowering varieties separately. That way much better planting combinations can be obtained. Another advantage is that the mowing of the field by machine can be done in accordance with the development of the plants at different times. An early mowing of the late-flowering plants does no harm; on the contrary, it acts as a cutting back and will therefore produce a shorter and sturdier growth. Especially it will give tall-

growing varieties a stronger resistance to winds and prevent their falling over.

Such naturalized groups of perennials will not stay true if allowed to drop their seeds. The wind will carry the seeds all over the place. Varieties act differently in this respect. The seedlings of some sprout around the mother plant; only a few can be found farther away and only a short distance. This must have something to do with the construction and the weight of the seeds. Mixing of the varieties can be prevented to some degree by cutting the flowers before seeds are set. Biennials, of course, cannot be treated this way, as the old plants disappear after flowering, and one has to depend on the new generation of seedlings.

Achillea millefolium roseum, the rosy milfoil, does well in the open field. The variety *Cerise Queen*, with its velvety crimson flower heads massed together, especially makes a splendid showing. The dark color contrasts wonderfully with other bright ones like yellow and white. The seedlings of this variety are disappointing, because they do not come true; many dirty white and washed-out pink ones will spoil the picture. It is therefore advisable to let the seedlings of *Cerise Queen* bloom before setting them out and to select only the ones with the correct color when doing so. This gives you a chance to keep the planting pretty well true, especially if the flowers are cut before seeding. The plant increases by runners.

Two yellows are outstanding in the field, creating bright pictures in the landscape—*Anthemis tinctoria*, a camomile and a perennial, the other our native tickseed, *coreopsis*, which is a biennial. Both have been improved to better forms. Seeds are dropped abundantly by the two varieties and will be found all over the field, being more or less a nuisance. The *anthemis* can be cut off in time to prevent seeding, but the tickseed, as a biennial, will disappear and the young seedlings form the continuance of the old plant. Seedlings of it in wrong places have to be pulled. Both varieties, on account of their qualities, easy growing and brightness of color, should not be omitted in naturalizing.

All perennial asters, *novaeangliae*, *novibelgi* and *cordifolius* types, are valuable material for naturalizing in

the open field. They do quite well in such a location with enough moisture and seed themselves freely. The seedlings will not come true. Quite interesting mixtures will be produced, but they are inferior to the carefully hybridized, wonderful new varieties. An overgrown field of *Aster Barr's Pink*, at that time one of the best pink *novaeangliae*, produced thousands of seedlings. Most of them reverted to the common *novaeangliae*; a few only were true, and no improvements were found. From a short distance the slight difference among the blooms could not be observed, the color being of the same shade; the whole mass together presented a splendid view. The ground in the open field, not being cultivated, will get hard, and if it is dry, the leaves of the asters will turn yellow and brown, finally drying up and leaving only the stems with the flower heads looking like brooms. With enough moisture or in half shade between shrubs and trees, in an open soil, all the asters will thrive exceedingly well. There is nothing more beautiful and vivid from early to late fall than plantings of different colored asters between shrubs and under trees blended with the yellow, red and orange of the fall leaves. The great quantity of varieties spreads the flowering period over a long time. It is therefore easy to select the right varieties, which will bloom at the same time, when the surrounding shrubs and trees start changing the color of their foliage. Plantings of the best varieties of asters, colors carefully combined, near the sales ground are always of great attraction to customers.

Boltonia asteroides and *B. latissquama*, forming heavy bushes with small white and pink flowers, belong to the asters. An old favorite, quite showy with its stately, stiff, large bushes between shrubs and trees, is the Tatarian aster, *Aster tataricus*. The plants are covered with blue flowers late in the fall, which are untouched by a few degrees of frost. A companion of it is the Korean *chrysanthemum*, which gave us all the latest and gorgeous new *chrysanthemums*. Just as late-flowering as *A. tataricus*, the white flowers with a yellow center turn pinkish after a frost. Both these varieties are valuable in bringing the latest touch of color to the landscape in fall.

In meadows and fields which are

bordered by blue-green evergreens, large yellow groups will stand out beautifully. Our perennial sunflowers, *Helianthus*, in early and late varieties are excellent material for it. They increase rapidly in ordinary soil. *H. orgyalis*, especially, does well under the hottest and driest conditions. The yellow flowers are not only decorative, but also cut well and are welcome for filling vases in the house during the summer. In a time like now, it should be of interest to remember that the tubers of *Helianthus tuberosus* are edible and provide a well known vegetable dish in France and in Alsace-Lorraine under the name "topinambou." I remember today that I have eaten it often and found it tasty. This was some time ago, when I was working in floriculture in those parts as a young man. The tubers are also used as fodder. There were two varieties, one with a better flavor and therefore preferred as a vegetable dish. *Helianthus multiflorus* naturalizes quickly and willingly.

Our native golden glow and golden-rod are other yellows for naturalizing. Although they are regarded as common here, because they are found wild in many places, European growers have originated fine varieties of the goldenrod (*Solidago*), which are used widely in perennial beds in Europe and are well liked.

Others which grow satisfactorily in the open field and naturalize easily are the perennial black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia*) and the tall-growing *Eupatorium purpureum*, the latter forming a splendid combination with the sunflowers. *Rudbeckia* and *eupatorium* are both natives.

Shasta daisies, Elder's daisy, *Salvia azurea* and *S. pratensis*, *Linum perenne*, the blue flax, and *Centaurea montana*, the hardy cornflower, can be left alone in the field and will do well. *Linum perenne* disappears soon, being a biennial; the old plant dies, and the seedlings are killed off by stronger-growing varieties. *Eupatorium ageroides*, preferring shade, and *Pyrethrum uliginosum* have proved satisfactory. Quite astonishing is the display made by *Centranthus ruber* and *C. albus*, especially *ruber*, the red variety, after a few years. The Scotch harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*, did not materialize as expected, showed better results in a moist meadow, but finally disappeared entirely.

The perennial *Myosotis palustris* burned up in the open field, though it dropped plenty of seeds, producing many small plants. In a meadow near a pond, always having enough moisture, it formed large blue carpets, which, combined with the yellow

marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*, made a charming display.

The real combination, as seen in the meadows of the Alps, is forget-me-not and globeflower (*trollius*). The bright blue of the alpine *myosotis* with the yellow of the *trollius* makes an unforgettable picture. Too bad that *trollius* does not do well with us, even with the utmost care; it just seems to exist and certainly is no plant to be used for naturalizing.

Iris ochroleuca and *Iris pseudacorus* like the waterside, and plantings of both varieties will increase rapidly, their mass of flowers and their leaves fitting perfectly in such a location. Three remarkable native plants look for a moist place in the meadows; some shade is of benefit, if the ground is too dry—the stunning red *lobelia*, *Lobelia cardinalis*; the blue *lobelia*, *L. siphilitica*, and the butterfly weed, one of our most charming natives, *Asclepias tuberosa*. All these should be planted in colonies, especially the *lobelias*, in order to show best.

Irregular planting schemes will result in natural pictures near the water. These can easily be obtained by alternating groups of low material with medium-high and tall plants, shutting off the view to the water here and there. These low plants can grow down to the water edge: *Ajuga reptans rubra*, bugle; *Lysimachia nummularia*, creeping Jennie, which combines well with ferns; *Veronica rupestris* and *V. flexuosa*; various sedums, especially *spurium* in white, pink and red, and many other plants. Dainty anemones, such as *sylvestris* and *nemorosa*, and the lovely barrenworts, with flowers like lily of the valley in white, pink and yellow, can be placed in such locations when there is enough shade. Many of these plants prefer light shade, but they prosper well in full sun when the ground contains enough moisture. Our native *lythrum*s and their improvements belong in the moist meadow; they make a lovely combination with the white *Spiraea ulmaria flore-pleno*. In fact, all *spiraeas* thrive well in a rich soil with enough moisture and some shade; it seems they belong on the waterside with their leaves and flower sprays.

Groups of day lilies (*hemerocallis*) will greatly improve the landscape, our native variety as well as the wonderful new hybrids, which have a flowering period all through the season in colors from light lemon yellow to the deepest reddish orange and red. The stately *Thalictrum glaucum*, with its yellow flower heads and its attractive glaucous foliage, and the white *Thalictrum aquilegifolium* should not be forgotten. Heavy bushes of grasses, *Eulalia japonica*, *Eulalia gracillima*

and others, with their feathery plumes when blooming, and maybe a plant of *heracleum*, *gunnera* or *petasites*—the last two do not seem to be perfectly hardy and need protection—with their large impressive leaves hanging down to the surface of the water, will fit in the picture. The blue lyme grass, *Elymus glaucus*, grows into pronounced blue color blotches, about one and one-half to two feet high, increasing rapidly and being attractive near the water.

Old parks or similar places with high semi shade and a loose soil with enough moisture, formed by decaying leaves which were not raked away or only partly cleaned out, grant wonderful opportunities to the creative mind of the gardener. An abundance of material is at hand which can be used for naturalizing, shrubs like azaleas, perennials and bulbs. Colonies of *narcissi*, *galanthus*, *leucojum*, *scilla*, *fritillarias* and *eranthus*, some of them set out together with ground covers, will add life and color to the landscape without much work and come up every year. Ground covers such as *Asarum canadense*, wild ginger; lilies of the valley, *Vinca minor*, periwinkle; *Veronica rupestris*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Lysimachia nummularia* and *Sedum spurium splendens* and others, can be used. *Fragaria vesca semperflorens*, wild strawberry, forms a splendid cover in such places; it is not used enough. Patches of *Trillium grandiflorum*, white wake-robin; *Sanguinaria canadensis*, blood-root; *Hepatica triloba*, *Dicentra cucullaria*, Dutchman's-breeches; *Mitchella repens*, trailing partridgeberry; the beautiful *Shortia galacifolia*, from the mountains of North Carolina; *Gaultheria procumbens*, wintergreen with its bright red berries, and *Epigaea repens*, the lovely trailing arbutus, are wonderful in such locations. These plants are all natives, and some of them are not easily established. *Epigaea repens* is quite difficult. Well rooted pot plants of all these items will give better results.

As mentioned before, the perennial asters will grow well in such places, especially on the edge of the woods in part shade. Others are *Aquilegia canadensis*, Canadian columbine; *A. skinneri*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *polemonium*, *polygonatum*, *Campanula trachelium*, *C. latifolia*, etc.

Damage is often done by raking out all the leaves. A part of the leaves is needed for forming the humus layer, in which the plants thrive and will produce large natural spots in years to come. The raking of the leaves (only part) should be done in early fall. In case of hard

[Concluded on page 20.]

More Reports on Spring Sales

While chilly weather and rain delayed or prolonged the operations of northern nurserymen in the east and middle west, reports from some of these and from other areas add to the picture of spring business presented by reports in the two preceding issues. Interesting side lights are thrown on the character of the demand for stock and on the methods by which the labor shortage is being met. Despite the handicap of reduced help, these reports indicate that attention is being given to the food needs of the nation by nurserymen in all sections.

Defense Jobs in California.

Landscape contracts on defense jobs, added to the demand for home orchard fruits, more than offset a reduction in home planting jobs, reports George C. Roeding, Jr., president of the California Nursery Co., Niles, Cal., who writes:

"Our sales volume for 1943 will be larger than it was in 1942. This is due, however, mainly to landscape contracts on defense jobs which we have been doing throughout the northern part of the state, particularly the bay area. Our demand for home orchard fruits, berry plants, vegetables, walnuts, citrus trees and roses was greater this year than in the spring of 1942. However, the demand for ornamentals for the home was less. Had we been able to do more home landscape planning, our sales in that department would have been about the same as in 1942, but the labor shortage and lack of gasoline prevented us from doing much of this work.

"We believe that there will be a good demand for similar production next season and a fair demand for ornamentals. There will be less ornamental stock available next year, and those who can furnish good quality should do fairly well. The same thing applies to fruit trees, as there will be less stock available in 1944 than there was in 1943.

"We are managing to keep our nursery in pretty good shape, but are employing, of course, older men, some boys and some women. We find that some of the women are quite good and some are not so good. Our experience so far indicates that in many cases, until the women learn how to do this work, they only do about half the work of some of the men, which makes their labor rather expensive. We believe, though, that

as they become acquainted with the work their interest and efficiency will increase.

"We are planting vegetables, tomatoes, cucumbers and more alfalfa, oats and barley than last year. We had a small acreage in sugar beets, but do not plan to continue it this season. We also have a few beef cattle this season.

"I feel the nurserymen can help a lot in a creative way. They can help to bring people into the open to enjoy their gardens more than ever, and when people find that they are not going to get gasoline for vacations they are going to appreciate their home surroundings more and more."

Volume Up in Oregon.

The home planting of fruits enhanced profits, but the prices on nursery stock must be advanced to meet the higher costs of production, asserts C. B. Miller, of the Miller Nursery Co., Milton, Ore., who reports:

"We are glad to report that our gross volume of business for the past season was up to that of a year ago, and we believe this is quite general with other firms here in the northwest. There was a special increase in the demand for fruit trees and small fruits, not so much for commercial orchards as for home gardens. This really resulted in more net profit to us, for they sold mostly at single or small quantity rates, which helped to build our volume up in sales. This no doubt was caused by the victory garden program and by the anticipated need of growing a home fruit supply as much as possible.

"Of course, the future is quite uncertain, depending largely upon the results of the present world conflict, but it appears that there will be a reflection of the same volume or a possible increase over this past season. The weather has not been so favorable as it might have been; an unusual amount of rain and cold weather has retarded growth considerably, but this is early in the season and we feel confident that it will soon warm up and the stock will be the usual grade by next fall.

"There seems to be no question in the minds of everyone here in the northwest, as well as others in the midwest with whom we have corresponded, that the price of nursery stock must be advanced to meet the increased cost of production, which

reflects the higher prices of all materials used in the nursery business and also labor costs. We find that the buying public is spending the increased income quite freely and not only does not complain about higher prices, but expects them."

Customers Help in Minnesota.

Despite the labor shortage, sales volume was maintained through the cooperation of customers in the handling of orders, according to Bj. Loss, president of the Lake City Nurseries, Lake City, Minn., who states:

"Sales volume was a little over last year. It could have been considerably more had not the labor situation been such that we were unable to handle a larger increase.

"If we had had a spring similar to the one we had in 1941, up in this section, we should have been in bad shape, but the long season, coupled with the rather unusual cooperation from our customers, made it possible for us to get the orders out in fairly good shape with little complaint.

"The stock which was most in demand was, of course, fruit trees. Practically everything that we had in apples, plums, pears and small fruits was sold and sold well.

"Shade trees were less in demand this year than normally. Probably our shade tree sales were about half of what they have been in past years.

"We most decidedly were short of help, having about one-third our usual quota of men. We hired a lot of young boys and we had about seven or eight women. We have learned that if such help is properly handled—that is, assigned to the proper job—it will give us good results.

"Because of an apprehension of extended labor shortage, we are curtailing our plantings somewhat.

"We are planting some three acres of tomatoes, twenty-five acres of soybeans, possibly more, a couple of acres of potatoes and some other vegetables."

Strong Demand in Iowa.

The strong demand for other items was met only at the sacrifice of orders for balled and burlapped evergreens by the Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Ia., because of the shortage of labor. Harley J. Deems, vice-president, writes:

"We have no particular complaint with regard to the volume of business. One of our complaints was that

we had to turn down thousands of dollars' worth of business because we refused to book orders for balled and burlapped evergreens. It was just impossible to get them out of the field, and as a result we did not accept orders after January 1.

"Our storage work progressed well and with good results after we started using women for wrapping and packing. We also had women fill the nursery orders from storage.

"We found an increased demand in small fruit trees, small fruits, asparagus, rhubarb and, for some unknown reason, perennials. The demand for shade trees and shrubs was not so good as we had anticipated. This all leads us to believe that the victory garden program was responsible for a good portion of the spring business. We cleaned out some time ago on items in demand and have found it impossible to buy some on the open market since that time.

"The help situation is quite a problem, will be next fall and in all probability will be next spring. The people that were doing our work this spring were unsettled, and of course the tempting offers made by various defense plants were part of the cause.

"We are making a moderate planting this spring. Shade trees and evergreens, I believe, will be good property in a few years, because it is my opinion that nurserymen will refrain from making large plantings of them. Our planting will be much reduced from last year's. It is, of course, a question what conditions will be during the postwar period. If building picks up, as most people anticipate, there will be a demand for the nurseryman's products. I do think, however, the demand for small fruits, asparagus, rhubarb and some items that moved readily this spring will slacken in the postwar period, because too many were planted this spring for a normal consumption by the individual family.

"We have had a late cool season, somewhat dry, although we have not suffered from lack of moisture, but these conditions have been indeed favorable for our shipping and planting season. We are yet busy and probably will be for some time. Orders for balled and burlapped evergreens are yet being offered and we dislike to turn down the business, but because of the labor shortage we find it necessary to do so."

Mail Order Record in Ohio.

Though sales of ornamentals were not up to normal in most lines, the orders for fruit-bearing plants, in tremendous volume with every mail-order house, carried the sales of W. N. Scarff's Sons, New Carlisle,

O., to a new record. Howard N. Scarff reports:

"With the publicity given to the victory garden program and with the rationing of canned fruits, it is only natural that everyone who had even a small area of ground to plant made an extra effort this spring to grow his own. The quick-fruiting plants were most in demand, and of course items such as strawberries, asparagus, rhubarb, raspberries and other small fruit plants, especially in the larger 'bearing age' sizes, were wanted most. Home plantings were also made of the quick-fruiting types of fruit trees, such as peaches and cherries. For some reason many of the newer and somewhat unusual or novelty fruits, such as apricots, blueberries, boysenberries, bush cherries and ornamental fruits, came in for their full share in this food planting program.

"Orders for all of the above types of plants came in beyond our fondest expectations. The big job was to fill the orders with our reduced supply of labor. However, by working almost night and day and neglecting almost all other operations, I am glad to state that we managed to give reasonably good service.

"Cash-and-carry sales of evergreens have been good; sales of shrubs, roses and perennials were not quite up to normal. However, considering all angles, I believe I am safe in stating that this year we have handled the largest volume of business ever experienced in the history of our concern."

Landscape Work under Handicaps.

Not only the shortage of labor but also weather was a handicap in the landscape business of the W. A. Natorp Co., Cincinnati, O., Mr. Natorp reporting as follows:

"Sales up to date for this spring compare favorably with sales for the same period in 1941 and 1942. Next to help our biggest handicap has been the weather. Up to late May we had but a few dry days suitable for plowing and grading jobs (only seven clear days in April). Because of the shortage of help it was necessary to turn down a good many small landscape jobs.

"All types of nursery stock are selling well except large specimens of evergreens and shade trees. Hybrid tea roses completely sold out.

"Because of shortage of space we have lined out twenty-five per cent less material. We have planted out approximately three acres in cabbage and expect to plant ten acres in soybeans.

"We have employed a number of girls and high school boys to help in

the nursery after school and on Saturdays.

"On account of the increased interest in gardening and the restrictions on travel and vacations, we expect planting in large volume all summer. There will be less demand for large ornamental plants, evergreens and trees because of the shortage of labor on bigger estates."

Gain Halted in New York.

Prospects of a great increase in sales were reduced by unfavorable weather and lack of help, reports E. S. Boerner, of Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., who writes:

"Although at the start of the season we looked forward to a great improvement over last year, the bad weather and the lack of help have kept us down to about the same volume of business this spring as in 1942. We found an unusual demand for roses and especially our patented roses.

"All landscape material was slow. Whether this was due to the fewer persons engaged in the landscape business, which I think is the major cause, or whether it was due to poor weather, so that those who were in the business could not get much work done, I don't know, but nevertheless all of that material was slow.

"We certainly were short of help and figure that we were about fifty per cent short. We employed substitute help, which was better than nothing, but the resultant output is definitely below the usual standard.

"Our planting of nursery stock will be curtailed over last year. We are going quite heavily into vegetables and farm crops and are lining out about two acres of the Russian dandelion for rubber. We are also growing our usual amount of canning peas and extra quantities of potatoes, tomatoes and upland carrots."

Expenses Down with Volume.

In the experience of C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Inc., Bridgeport, Ind., the reduction in volume of business was accompanied by a similar lowering of expenses, so that the net result is not unsatisfactory. Harry W. Hobbs, president, writes:

"Our volume of business was not so large this spring as in the two previous springs. Our expenses were less and we should close this season with results as good as, or better than, the two previous spring seasons.

"All fruit stock was cleaned up. We had less call for perennials and shade trees, but sales of evergreens and shrubs were better than expected.

"Labor is scarce, but we have succeeded in holding most of our old

men and these, supported by high school boys, with elimination of deliveries and with customers doing their own planting, have given us a satisfactory season.

"We made our usual plantings of fruits and less of all other kinds of stock.

"We are growing more farm crops and vegetables than usual."

Tennessee Wholesale Trade Down.

Weather and labor were factors in a reduction in the wholesale business of the Boyd Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn., although the mail-order business was beyond expectations. Henry N. Boyd says:

"The mail-order business has been much better than we had anticipated, but the wholesale trade has been off a good deal for several different reasons, the main reason being that we did not have enough labor to take care of the usual stock we have shipped in the past. Another reason is that nurserymen are not lining out so much stock this year as they have in the past. A third is that our season was late and rain and other weather conditions prevented our digging many of the orders that we would have normally dug in the past."

Fruit Sales Hold Up.

In the New York fruit belt, the Foster Nursery Co., Fredonia, N. Y., found its sales volume about the same as last year, but somewhat less than 1941. Blackberries, gooseberries, currants and raspberries sold out early, but the demand for wine grapes was off about thirty per cent. Only about half of the usual help was available, but use was made of high school boys, with not too good results. Plantings of nursery stock for next season will be about twenty per cent smaller.

Long Season in Pennsylvania.

Abnormal weather created a long season in Pennsylvania, but the labor shortage there also prevented filling all orders, reports Charles W. Hetz, of the Fairview Evergreen Nurseries, Fairview, Pa., who writes:

"Our season here started ten days early and now after seventy days is two weeks behind schedule. Thus we have been favored with an unusually long season. The weather has been abnormally wet and cold.

"The labor shortage has been acute, and much work has been left undone. Planting has just started, and we shall undoubtedly have to curtail part of our planned fifty acres of planting.

"Sales would have been normal or above if we could have filled orders. However, we turned down orders up

to carloads with the stock in the fields. Business did not come as much as usual from the landscape contractor, but rather from the sales lot operator.

"All orders for liners were filled. They were not normal because of

lack of labor to plant. Nevertheless, they were above expectations.

"Because of curtailed expenditures, profits have been satisfactory, and long hours of labor helped to turn more stock per man than in any season of our former experience."

Where Help Came From

Reporting that the sales volume of C. R. Burr & Co., Manchester, Conn., ran well ahead of 1942, with a heavy demand for fruit trees and small fruits, a slackening of demand for rosebushes and a pretty fair movement of shrubs, Charles S. Burr, vice-president, gives an interesting list of the many sources of substitute help.

"Peculiarly enough, we were not short of help, quantitatively speaking," says Mr. Burr. "We were, however, short, qualitatively speaking. Fortunately, we have been quite well fixed with good foremen to guide and check this inexperienced help. We lost few of our foremen. Recently we have been successful in obtaining every deferment we have asked for."

Following is a list of the sources of help, indicating the ingenuity with which was obtained a force as high as 480 at times:

High school boys and girls.

Bums out of slums of Hartford.

Colored folks from Hartford through a paid colored preacher labor-procurer.

Men from the Hartford city jail, who were housed and fed in the company's dormitory, having a capacity of fifty men.

Men from two World war veterans' homes, from Maine and New York state.

Men and women on a twilight shift, who were elsewhere employed during the daytime.

A little work was farmed out, where practical, to homes in the community.

A good caliber of help from back in the hills, where they could not get into war industries as there was no transportation. About a dozen persons were secured and each gang was given a company car in which to drive back and forth.

Five various offices of New England's U. S. Employment Service furnished us help. The state director for Connecticut was very cooperative.

Several physically handicapped persons.

Men from the town poor farm.

Advertisements in seven newspapers and two farm magazines brought in some help.

A local public relations campaign,

stressing the essentiality of the business because of camouflage and food-producing plants, proved to be resultful.

"Every man get a man" campaign brought some help. The employees were paid for that.

Agreements with influential men, who were leaders of their nationalities, were resultful.

An employment agency in New York city sent help.

Arrangements were made with two local defense industries to send their cast-off help.

The civilian defense council in town ran a drive for womanpower and listed the nursery as one of the five essential industries in town.

Thirty young men from the island of Jamaica have been promised and will be housed and fed in the "country club" at one of the firm's Ellington farms.

During summer, two hard-working, farm-experienced woman school-teachers have promised to help in the fields.

During most of the spring season five trucks, two passenger cars and a 35-passenger bus were run to neighboring towns for help.

"Not counting employees on our four outlying Connecticut farms and our out-of-state nurseries, we employed during the spring at various times a total of 480 employees. We must admit, however, that the turnover was considerable among itinerant help," explains Mr. Burr. "Our plantings are going to be kept pretty much on an even keel, similar to what we have been doing in other years. We anticipate building our herd of seventy head of milk cows up somewhat. We expect to harvest about 15,000 bushels of potatoes.

"To sum it all up, stock as a whole moved out quite well this spring. We were able to give our customers pretty fair service, considering conditions, because we believe we went after it hammer and tongs, determined to get the job done. Because of gardening interest, anticipated building for some time in the future and shortage of stock, we look forward to ten years of good business. Hope we are right."

What's New in War Control Orders

DELIVERIES STOPPED.

Two restrictive orders on deliveries issued by government agencies May 22 and 24 designed to conserve the seriously dwindling supplies of gasoline in the eastern section of the country affect nurserymen, florists and a certain number of others particularly, but drastically curtail retail and wholesale deliveries of all commodities.

The first order, issued by the Office of Price Administration, provides for a forty per cent slash in mileage by trucks, busses and taxicabs in the eastern gasoline shortage area by stretching out the valid period for all current T gasoline ration coupons from June 30 to July 25. The T coupons in the hands of commercial car operators at this time must be made to last twenty-five days longer than originally scheduled.

Much more serious is the second order, issued by the Office of Defense Transportation May 24, effective May 27, which prohibits entirely retail deliveries of certain commodities and curtails wholesale deliveries of many items. It is designated general order ODT 17, amendment 3, and, like the first order, applies only in the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania (except that portion which lies within the corporate limits of the cities of Sharon, Sharpsville, Farrell and Wheatland), Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia (except the portions which lie within the corporate limits of the cities of Bristol and Bluefield), the District of Columbia and the portion of West Virginia which lies within and east of the counties of Meno, Grant and Pendleton.

Among the commodities on which no retail deliveries can be made are "ornamental shrubs, nursery stocks," but it is provided that a maximum of two wholesale deliveries of these items can be made weekly.

Those who handle fruit trees and other plants which provide food are given special consideration in the order, which calls for a maximum of three retail deliveries weekly and five wholesale deliveries weekly of "live plants for food production."

Nurserymen benefit, too, from a special exemption in the order to those engaged in farming, which exemption reads as follows: "The provisions of this subpart shall not ap-

ply to or include the following: (2) Any motor truck controlled and operated by any person or persons principally engaged in farming, when used in the transportation of agricultural commodities and products thereof, from a farm or farms, or in the transportation of farm supplies to a farm or farms: Provided, that this exemption shall not apply to the transportation of agricultural commodities or products thereof in retail delivery."

The term "wholesale delivery" is defined in the order to mean the transportation of property by motor truck (1) from any place of business to any place of business at which such property, or service thereon or service utilizing such property, is sold or offered for sale at retail, or (2) from any such retail establishment to any place from which such property or service is supplied to such retail establishment.

"Retail delivery" is defined in the order to mean the transportation of property by motor truck, or of fresh milk or cream (or other products when delivered in combination therewith) by any vehicle propelled or drawn by mechanical power or animals, (1) to any person who acquires at retail that property, or service thereon, for personal, family or household use or consumption, or (2) from any such person to any business establishment at which such property, or service thereon, is supplied at retail.

EASE FERTILIZER ORDER.

The War Food Administration has taken steps to relieve the pressure on the use of organic nitrogen materials in mixed fertilizers and to facilitate distribution of additional fertilizer needed in production of essential war crops.

These changes are provided in amendments to food production order 5, which governs the distribution of fertilizer:

(1) The requirement in schedule II that three per cent grades in group (3) contain a minimum of one unit of organic nitrogen has been removed for the states of Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

(2) If dealers and agents do not have on hand the ordinary analysis grade which a farmer is eligible to obtain, they may deliver to the farmer, from stocks on hand, other

grades of a different nitrogen content, provided the farmer receives the equivalent quantity of nitrogen per acre that he would have obtained from the prescribed grade.

(3) Dealers and agents are permitted to deliver, from stocks on hand April 24, the special 4-9-3 tobacco plant-bed grade, for use on any group A or group B crop.

(4) Fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and agents are authorized to deliver chemical nitrogen fertilizer for starter solutions for vegetable crops in 25 and 50-pound packages instead of the minimum 80-pound package previously required.

(5) The War Food Administration is authorized to establish maximum rates of application per acre for the grade approved to be used on specified crops in each state.

Removal of the mandatory organic nitrogen content of certain three per cent nitrogen grades was made possible by an easing in the supply of chemical nitrogen available for immediate use. This move should tend to ease the organic nitrogen situation which is critically tight in many sections of the country, WFA officials said.

PYRETHRUM INSECTICIDES.

Pyrethrum insecticides allocated to agriculture by the War Production Board were placed under control of the war food administrator (administrator of food, production and distribution) April 26 through issuance by WPB of directive 15.

The directive, signed by C. E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of WPB, gives authority to the war food administrator with respect to the sale or other disposition of pyrethrum insecticides to ultimate agricultural consumers and the use of pyrethrum insecticides in agriculture by such consumers.

The directive states that it shall not be construed to authorize the war food administrator to determine the amount of governmental requirements for pyrethrum or pyrethrum insecticides; to regulate or prohibit manufacture or import of pyrethrum insecticides; to regulate or prohibit the use, sale or other distribution of pyrethrum; or to regulate or prohibit any nonagricultural use of pyrethrum insecticides or the sale or other distribution of pyrethrum insecticides for any nonagricultural use.

The Fifty Best Hardy Perennials

By C. W. Wood

About a quarter of a century ago, A. Clutton-Brock, a popular English author, turned his attention to horticultural matters in one of the most worth-while garden books of the past century, "Studies in Gardening." In it appears a chapter with the heading which appears as the title of these notes. It has been in my mind for some time to devote some space in the American Nurseryman to a review of his conclusions in the light of present experience.

Let us examine the characters which he considered necessary for a plant to possess before it could be considered for the honor. Ease of culture was a prime requisite. If that were true then, it is even more so in these hurried modern days, at least when one is considering the rank and file of gardeners, from whom the commercial plant grower draws his largest amount of patronage. The specialist may fuss over the recalcitrants, but gardeners in general want their plants to be easygoing and dependable. Then, of course, beauty must be present in a generous way. But here is where opinions vary so greatly that positive statements are seldom safe from challenge. And the plants must be fairly long-lived.

The first on Clutton-Brock's list, *Delphinium Belladonna*, was chosen before the advent of most modern strains of hybrids, but I suspect that he would, as I do, still stick to his original selection in the face of the most spectacular modern. I do not deny the beauty of some modern strains, but I still maintain that they are plants for specialists who are working for immense size of flower, stateliness of spike, unusual color or doubleness in flower, and you have to admit that their life span is brief. Here we treat them as monocarpes and let it go at that. On the other hand, *Delphinium Belladonna* is more or less perennial, especially if divided every third year. Then, too, it is truly blue, something which cannot be said of most hybrids. This plant, considering its exquisite blue color, long blooming period and general good nature, is a most valuable landscape plant and, of course, is also one of our best cut flowers.

I can also go along with the author when he places the Madonna lily second on his list, because I have a disease-free stock and, further, be-

cause it does splendidly in my garden in north Michigan.

Judging from what I see in other gardens and in other sections, I should not expect that opinion to be universal, however. Where the stock is healthy and the plant does well (not in the full sun, though, as recommended by Clutton-Brock, if you garden on light soil like mine), I can imagine no lovelier flower, be it lily or otherwise, than a well grown Madonna. It is my opinion, too, that his inclusion of *Lilium testaceum* along with the Madonna lily is a point well taken. In fact, I should place it before the latter for all gardeners who have trouble with *L. candidum*, for it is easily satisfied, its apricot-colored flowers with showy red anthers are almost as lovely and it is just as easy, or perhaps easier, under the same conditions.

His inclusion of peonies in the list need not concern us as to varieties. The ones mentioned by him in 1916 have long since ceased to interest gardeners, and the list of varieties has now grown to such an extent that it would be foolhardy for anyone but a specialist to pick out the best.

I am in hearty agreement with him, despite their rather short life, when he puts columbines next on his list. Remembering that we are choosing a list for the average gardener whose interest lies mostly in the hardy border, it is easy to select the kind to fill his columbine needs—a good strain of long-spurred hybrids. But that is as far as I should care to go, for one gardener's taste may run to bright colors, while another's may favor a wide range and still another's may call for pastel shades. For myself, I should choose something close to *Aquilegia coerulea*, blue of the sky and long of spur. This is one case where the author admitted a short-lived plant to his list. Most gardeners will share in that opinion, for the plant is so easily grown from seeds (often self-sowing under right conditions) that its beauty and usefulness far outweigh that shortcoming. For the plantsman, especially the neighborhood grower, it would be a good idea to watch sales to see the colors most often chosen by customers and select strains coming closest to that class or, perhaps better yet, commence to build up a strain which meets these requirements.

His inclusion of *Anchusa italica*

may be challenged by some, because of its short life, and I am not sure that I should give it a place there if it were as fleeting in my garden as it is reported to be by some writers. Here it is quite permanent, lasting as long in this light soil as most plants of its character. And no one can deny that a well grown plant of beautiful blue flowers from June onward is one of the most useful in the garden. Speaking for conditions here at least, I think the usual recommendation to grow it in full sun is in error. We give it part shade, where it not only blooms longer, but has a longer life. It is so easily grown from cuttings of its fleshy roots, taken in early spring or in winter if indoor growing conditions can be provided, that a short life would be little against it. Taking everything into consideration, I have not yet seen a variety that could replace *Dropmore* in my affections.

Perhaps his choice of *Campanula persicifolia grandiflora* was justified at the time he wrote, but, granting the beauty of that plant, it would scarcely hold now. It would be impossible, however, to point out one of the present-day varieties and say it is the best for all parts of the country and for all gardeners. I am still of the opinion that *Telham Beauty* (the true plant with 5-inch saucers on stems close to that many feet tall) is the best thing that *persicifolia* has ever given gardeners, but others may prefer one of the double ones, such as *Blue Gardenia*, *Misty Morn* or any one of a number of other modern varieties. Anyway, *C. persicifolia* in some form deserves a place on our list.

His selection of *Platycodon grandiflorum mariesi* meets with my hearty approval, as it probably does with most gardeners who know the plant intimately. Although the balloon-flower seems to be well known, my observations tell me it is not used so much as its merits deserve. It will stand more abuse, both from drought and inattention, than almost any plant I know and still put on a brave show throughout most of the summer. Its worst fault, as I see it, is the variation (white through various shades of blue to violet purple) in the average lot of seedlings. That would be a desirable character in some gardeners' eyes, but for those who are working toward a color scheme it would be an irritation. It is, in any

case, a splendid plant for a front position in the border, where, as Clutton-Brock pointed out, it should be given *Oenothera macrocarpa* as a companion.

This evening primrose, which we know as *O. missouriensis*, is perhaps the best beloved and most permanent of the entire genus. One can put it in any sunny well drained spot, knowing that it will be there ten years hence and will not, in the meantime, try to usurp the whole border. It will, though, give freely of its large (three to four inches across) silky yellow flowers, on prostrate stems, from June until August. It is easily grown from seeds and easily transplanted when not too far advanced in growth.

Either I am queer or I cannot grow *Centaurea montana* as it should be grown; anyway, I am unable to enthuse, as some, including that author, do over it. So far as I am concerned, it could be left out of the list and I should never miss its sparse petalage, whether its color be blue, pink or white. There must be something wrong with me, however, for most observers give it high rank among reliable perennials.

When we get to *Nepeta mussini*, I can be as enthusiastic as the next one. It is, in fact, one of my favorite plants, not alone for its long blooming season, when it covers itself in a beautiful lavender robe, but also for its lovely grayish foliage. The blooming season normally falls in late spring and early summer, but it may be induced to continue throughout much of the summer by a careful shearing as soon as each spike is through flowering. I find, too, that it gives its best performance if divided every second or third year and reset in fresh soil. Give it a dry spot that is well drained. It is a plant of a thousand uses, in border, rock garden, wild garden or as an edging plant.

Our author's recommendation to give it *Armeria cephalotes* as a companion has not appealed to me after trial here, though that does not detract from the value of the latter. According to my observation, this thrift, which is best known in this country in a strain known as *A. formosa* large-flowered hybrids, would likely make a better impression on gardeners if it were planted in clumps or drifts rather than singly. One plant makes little impression, even when in bloom, while a large group makes an exciting picture; again, a single plant may give the impression of a short blooming season, but a generous planting will surely give some color throughout the summer. Use it

generously in your own plantings if you want it to make a good impression on your customers. As with most highly variable plants, your customers may object to buying this thrift when out of bloom unless you have plants vegetatively reproduced from selected colors. Cuttings broken away from the parent with a heel root readily in an outdoor frame during spring or summer and afford a ready means of increase of named varieties or especially good colors.

Although armerias are long-lived plants in our light soil, I remember that we had trouble keeping them in the unadulterated clay of northern Ohio. And I hear similar complaints from operators on heavy soils. It means, of course, that one should give them a well drained location. That and sunshine are all they need.

As I am not choosing my own list, but rather giving my experiences with the plants included in another's choice, *Polemonium reptans* has to be given a place, though it seems to me that its place could be taken by a more desirable subject—a form of *P. humile* which I had once, if a polemonium must be had. Notwithstanding all that, *P. reptans* is a good plant for partly shaded spots, making an attractive display of light blue in midspring (usually during May here). The greatest objection I have to the plant is that it dies down after seeding, in our light soil, leaving bare spots where its pretty divided foliage had made the spring months lovelier. Despite its specific name, which would indicate a creeper, the plant has not spread in that manner here.

It encourages me when I find so eminent an authority as Clutton-Brock giving hearty recommendation to erigeron, because I have long contended that it is a much-neglected genus. I am not sure that I should give *E. speciosus* first place, though it is a splendid plant in its height of

two feet and long production (a month to six weeks or perhaps more, if the weather is ideal) of blue daisies in June and into July. I think he would have liked Double Beauty, a modern which comes semidouble to fully double from seeds and varies from lavender through shades of blue to blue with a violet tinge. As it has behaved here, it blooms profusely at the usual time and then gives a sprinkling of color into autumn; so a fair-size planting is seldom without color. For best results in the garden, these fleabanes should be divided about every third year and reset in fresh soil, made rich with rotted manure. They do well under ordinary conditions, but never attain the ultimate beauty and usefulness unless given a good supply of moisture from spring until fall.

The conclusion of the first half of our notes will be devoted to his advice on combining Oriental poppies with the fleabane and to the treatment of the poppies so that their dormant period will not leave unsightly spots in the garden. First, let us examine the combination of fleabane and poppy. It may sound bizarre to you, as it did to me, and it will probably take some experimenting to arrive at a combination to suit you and your customers. You will likely want to stick to the scarlet shades in poppies, but that is a mere suggestion.

Although many writers of the preceding generation pointed out the value of *Gypsophila paniculata* as a foil for the poppies, especially after their blooming and during their dormant period, moderns keep groping for a solution of the problem. It is, therefore, fitting that the baby's breath should have a place in the list, not only for that purpose, but for a myriad other uses. If Rosy Veil, bodgeri and other modern forms had been available then, our author



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would have given them consideration, as he undoubtedly would have done to *G. oldhamiana* and *G. pacifica*.

HOLE-DIGGING MACHINE.

The article in the April 15 issue of the American Nurseryman describing the hole-digging machine built and operated by Baker Bros. Co., Fort Worth, Tex., brought report of another machine of this type, built by the May Nursery Co., Yakima, Wash. Ray Beam, vice-president, describes it as follows:

"We designed and had built the hole-digging machine shown in the accompanying illustration, at a cost of \$250. We are located in one of the largest fruit-growing districts in this section of the United States, and for many years we have planted trees for the orchardist who does not have the time to do his own planting. You will notice that this machine was designed with the idea of being quickly attached to or detached from the tractor. The round cylinders on each side are the pneumatic lifts which raise the auger out of the ground. This pneumatic lifting mechanism is a standard part of the tractor and is connected to the hole-digger by means of a rubber hose. The auger is attached with setscrews in order that it can be quickly changed to a different size, if needed. This machine digs an average of one hole per minute, including moving time, and we also find many uses for it in our nursery work."

The May Nursery Co., established 1909, produces ornamentals as well as fruit trees and fruit tree seedlings. F. W. May is president and treasurer, and I. C. May is secretary.

OBITUARY.**William Scott.**

William Scott, president of the Elmsford Nurseries, Inc., Elmsford, N. Y., when it was liquidated in 1940, died at his home May 7.

Mr. Scott was born in Scotland. He is survived by two daughters, Ina Scott, Elmsford, and Mrs. Margaret Scott Burrell, Winter Park, Fla.; a grandson, William Scott, with the air forces in California; a granddaughter, Jean M. Scott, White Plains, N. Y., and a brother, James T. Scott, who was in business with him.

A captain in the New York National Guard, Mr. Scott was also a life member and former trustee of the White Plains lodge of Elks and past president of the Tarrytown Horticultural Society.

LINING-OUT STOCK Seedlings

	Per 100	Per 1000
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>		
6 to 8 ins.	\$1.50	\$10.00
<i>Berberis thunb. atropurpurea</i>		
4 to 6 ins.	2.00	15.00
<i>Cornus florida</i>		
8 to 10 ins.	1.50	10.00
<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>		
6 to 8 ins.	3.00	25.00
6 to 8 ins., Transpl.	7.50	65.00
<i>Pinus mughus</i>		
3 to 6 ins.	5.00	40.00
4 to 8 ins., Transpl.	7.50	65.00
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>		
6 to 8 ins.	2.50	20.00
<i>Pseudotsuga douglasii</i>		
4 to 8 ins.	3.00	25.00
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>		
6 to 12 ins.	3.00	25.00
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>		
4 to 6 ins.	4.00	35.00
<i>Taxus cuspidata capitata</i>		
6 to 8 ins.	6.00	50.00

CUTTINGS

Well established plants from 2¼-in. pots

	Per 10	Per 100
<i>Ilex crenata bullata</i>	\$1.25	\$11.00
<i>Juniperus depressa plumosa</i>	1.25	11.00
<i>horizontalis Bar Harbor</i> ..	1.25	11.00
<i>Retinospora plumosa aurea</i>	1.25	11.00
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	1.25	11.00
media	1.25	11.00
media hicksii	1.25	11.00
cliftoni	1.25	11.00
repandens	1.25	11.00
<i>Thuja occidentalis compacta</i>	1.25	11.00
<i>occidentalis globosa</i>	1.25	11.00
<i>occidentalis vervaeneana</i>	1.25	11.00

Grafted stock from 2¼-in. pots

	Per 10	Per 100
<i>Cornus florida rubra</i>	\$3.00	\$27.50
<i>Ilex opaca femina</i>	3.00	27.50
<i>opaca mascula</i>	3.00	27.50
<i>Juniperus chin. neaboriensis</i>	3.00	27.50
<i>squamata meyeri</i>	3.00	27.50
<i>Thuja orientalis aurea nana</i>	2.25	20.00
<i>orientalis elegantissima</i> ..	2.25	20.00
<i>orientalis conspicua</i>	2.25	20.00
<i>Taxus media browni</i>	3.00	27.50

HESS' NURSERIES

P. O. Box No. 52

Mountain View, New Jersey

In the Country's Service

CARL F. AMALIA, of Amalia & Hartney Tree Service, Boston, Mass., is now a technical sergeant in the camouflage school at March Field, Cal.

PVT. DALTON B. KIRBY, junior partner in Kirby's Nursery, Troup, Tex., is a radio technician in the air corps, at Craig army airfield, Selma, Ala.

COMPLETING his ten weeks' course at the naval aviation preparatory school at Greencastle, Ind., last month, Aviation Cadet Fred H. Kilner, son of the editor, is now at Muncie, Ind., beginning his flight training.

HERBERT C. BROWNELL, of the Brownell Rose Research Gardens, Little Compton, R. I., has graduated from the officers' training school at Camp Belvoir, Va., and is now stationed in the engineers' department at Boston, Mass.

PFC. WARREN R. VAN TOL, son of Cornelius Van Tol, of Van Tol Nurseries, Teaticket, Mass., is in the army air forces, with the 630th technical school squadron, at Gulfport, Miss. He is 18 years old and enlisted in December, 1942.

LIEUT. RICHARD B. SCHMIDT, of Zephyr Hill Nurseries, Springfield, O., is now stationed in Connecticut as an inspector of naval aircraft at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corp. William Craddock, who has been with the firm for eight years, is now in charge of the nursery.

JACK SNEED, son of the proprietor of the Sneed Nursery Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., is a cadet pilot in the naval air corps and is now at Memphis, Tenn. In service from this firm also are Sgt. Holmes W. Evans, Sgt. Flynn Suggs, Corp. Thaine Russell and Sgt. Roy Lee Rogers, the last-named with the 58th evacuation hospital, at Camp Carson, Colo.

WILLIAM HALLICY, of the Clifton Nursery, Clifton, N. J., is in the navy for the duration on his second enlistment. He was in service before as torpedo man on a submarine, but Mrs. Hallicy persuaded him not to return to submarine service. So he is now petty officer first-class in the Seabees, in the 87th battalion, Co. C, 2nd platoon, at Camp Endicott, Davisville, R. I.

H. STEVENSON CLOPPER, Jr., son of the tree expert at Baltimore, Md., is an army aviation cadet at Gainesville, Fla.

ROBERT L. COOLEY, 18-year-old son of William R. Cooley, proprietor of the Wayside Gardens, Indianapolis, Ind., is home with a disability discharge from the marines because of injuries suffered in the Solomon islands. He was confined for a period of several weeks at a San Francisco hospital. His older brother, William E. Cooley, is in the coast artillery.

THE following employees have left the Andorra Nurseries, Inc., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., to serve in the armed forces: Capt. F. E. L. Killen, Tech. Sgt. John J. Delagol, Pvt. John Jackson, Jr., and Pvt. Antonio Pupek in the army; Lou Havlick in the navy and Pvt. Richard J. Conroy in the marine corps.

J. E. O'CONNELL, Narberth, Pa., reports that Sgt. Henry F. O'Connell, who left the United States last August and served in a raider battalion of the marine corps in the Solomon islands, was wounded and is now in a rest camp somewhere in the islands of the Pacific. Pvt. John Melloney, who was drafted over a year and one-half ago, has spent a year in the army in Alaska, probably now seeing action in the fighting on Attu.

V MAIL FROM HILLENMEYER.

At a future meeting of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, members may hear some interesting tales from a past president, from Lexington, Ky., now Lieut. Walter W. Hillenmeyer, G-3 Section, Force Hq., A.P.O. 512, care Postmaster, New York city.

Paragraphs from a V letter of April 22 to the editor read as follows:

"Just a hurried note to ask you to cancel my subscription to the American Nurseryman for the duration. I'm in north Africa now, and while I should still enjoy receiving your publication over here, I would rather save the space on the boat for bullets.

"I'm here as aide-de-camp to a major general on General Eisenhower's staff. It is a great opportunity for a country boy like me, and I am enjoying every bit of it.

"Spent two weeks at the front with my boss and have a lot of interesting stories to tell, but the censor is pretty tough on outgoing mail. Maybe when the whole of Africa is ours they will ease up a bit and I can write some details."

FROM BOYD NURSERY.

Former employees of the Boyd Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn., seeing service with our armed forces now total fifty-five boys.

Pfc. J. A. Boyd, son of F. C. Boyd, is now at Camp Rucker, Ala., with the headquarters detachment.

Robert W. Boyd, first-class yeoman, also son of F. C. Boyd and graduate of the University of Tennessee,

WAR CLEARANCE

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Due to Military service of owner we shall offer for sale our finished stock of ornamental Evergreens at greatly reduced prices. All plants have been sheared and root pruned and are in excellent condition. Inventory consists of complete Evergreen line in sizes to 4 feet. Leading items and sizes below, others available.

Biota Aurea Nana, 24 ins.	\$1.25	Hemlock, 30 to 36 ins.	\$1.60
Juniperus Columnaris Glauca,		Blue Spruce, 4 ft.	2.80
4 ft.	1.60	Mugho Pine, 5 yr.80
Canadensis, 4 ft.	1.60	Juniperus Burki, 3 ft.	1.10
Pyramids, 3 ft.	1.50	Taxus Hicksi, 2 to 3 ft.	1.00
Pfitzers, 3 ft.	1.10	Pines (heavy), 3 ft.	1.00
Hilli (heavy), 4 ft.	1.60	Red Barberry, 4 yr.12

Prices quoted in field. Buyers urged to provide own labor and materials for digging. Untouched blocks of stock in various sizes available to early customers.

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EVERGREENS—In a large assortment of PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE and FITZGER JUNIPER in grades at attractive prices. **SOME LARGE SPECIMEN EVERGREENS, SHRUBBERY, SHADE TREES, BARBERY 8-yr.** transplanted, both red and green in grades.

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ARTHUR DUMMETT
61 W. Grand St. Mount Vernon, N.Y.

has been seeing service the past two years on a mine sweeper and is now on the high seas doing convoy duty.

Pfc. Frank C. Gribble, former office employee, is now at Hattiesburg, Miss., in the army administration school at Mississippi Southern College.

The following employees are in service in the navy somewhere in the combat area: Ivory Hodge, Homer Roberts, Earl Argo, Roscoe Rogers, Edward Cagle, Carl Smith and George Smith.

Employees now seeing combat duty somewhere overseas with the army are W. D. Capshaw, Robert Hollingsworth, Lester King, Hubert Bumbalough, J. T. Russell and Hascal Hayes.

Two boys are sergeants in the army air forces, Tony Crowe and Avery Smith.

The other boys are still in training with the United States Army. They are Howard Heriman, John Sliger, Bill Carmen, Charles Jones, Clyde Heriman, Cecil Heriman, Floyd Nunley, James Dodd, Noble Dodd, Buck Turner, Billie Turner, Brown Turner, Reggie Curtis, Carman Cantrell, George Washington Jones, David Donaldson, William Weddington, Dowell Campbell, Dillard Campbell, Richard Sliger, John Stiles, Fred Watson, Hoyt Hollingsworth, James Rogers, Tommy Peppers, Robert Melton, Harry Wilmore, A. W. Jones, Andrew Jones, Eugene Jones, Malcolm York, Vernon Lawson, John Hodge, Jesse James Pennington, Arthur Shields, Clifton Bonner and Junior Earls.

HOULIHAN HIT BY FLOOD.

Floodwaters of the Missouri river rose above a dam May 20, flooding the nursery of the Houlihan Nursery Co., Creve Coeur, Mo., in a short time. The damage will depend upon the time that the water remains on the land. Several large blocks of evergreens of salable size are under water, and these will undoubtedly suffer severely. The company has its plantings in two sections, and only that in the Creve Coeur lake bottom is affected. Considerable washing has occurred at the other section, but not to such an extent that the damage cannot be repaired.

EDWARD HOULIHAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Houlihan, of the Houlihan Nursery Co., Creve Coeur, Mo., graduated from Christian Brothers College, with military commencement exercises, May 16. Having recently passed his eighteenth birthday and been placed in class 1-A by his draft board, he expects to be called for military service shortly.

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Acer saccharinum, dasycarpum		
Silver Maple.....	\$0.55	\$2.00
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This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen

By Ernest Hemming

OAK TREES FOR FOOD CROP.

The following letter has come from J. Russell Smith, professor of economic geography:

"I have just seen your article in the American Nurseryman of December 15, 1942, telling about the acorn-bearing habits of a pin oak tree.

"You may have never thought of it, but the oak tree is probably the best bet we have for heavy and permanent production of carbohydrate food in this latitude on hilly land.

"Man has eaten acorns for nobody knows how many tens of thousands of years. When he got wheat and other crops he neglected the acorn crop. It is time now that the plant breeders and scientific agriculturist brought back the oak, primarily of course for pig feed. What we need is heavy and regularly yielding trees, preferably of the white oak family. Perhaps a person as wide-awake as you are will find some in the course of years and let me know about it. I am trying to make a collection of such trees, but haven't got very far with it."

It is running in my mind that I have seen a number of references to the importance of the acorn crop for feeding swine in Saxon England, also that acorns were an important food of the American Indian, who had a method of extracting the tannin, or bitter principle, to make them more palatable. To the nurseryman it is rather a novel idea to look on the growing of oak trees from the viewpoint of a food crop.

A recent visit to the famous Wye oak here on the Eastern Shore of Maryland reveals this tree, judging by the quantity of shells of acorns on the ground, must bear enormous crops. This particular tree is the white oak, *Quercus alba*, and as Professor Smith states, should be the most promising species from the food crop angle; the acorn is large and Nicholson's Dictionary describes it as edible.

To the practical nurseryman who has had experience in growing and transplanting oak trees from acorns, the approach to the subject of growing acorns as a food crop should be along entirely different lines than that followed in the production of other nut and fruit trees; namely, by

breeding for larger acorns and more of them per tree, and by budding and grafting. It would be too long and costly a process because of the fact the white oak group is too difficult to transplant.

The acorns must not be allowed to dry; in fact, should be treated as a living plant. They cannot be shipped except in moist material and, of course, should be planted as soon as they fall from the tree. When the acorns germinate, the cotyledon, or seed leaf, remains underground. When the seedling oak tree is from twelve to eighteen inches high, it will likely have a taproot two to three feet deep; this is what makes oaks such difficult subjects to transplant. Another point always to keep in mind is that if there are one field mouse and one acorn in an acre of ground they will get together to the detriment of the acorn.

In consideration of the above, to establish groves of white oaks for acorn production the following method might prove successful; at

any rate, the cost per acre would be trifling. On rocky hillsides, on well drained ground unfit for other crops, plant the acorns as soon as they fall from the tree, say two acorns to the place, six feet apart; if they both germinated one could be cut out, and as the trees grew and required more room they could be cut out too.

The acorns before planting should be coated with red lead and linseed oil to protect them from field mice and other vermin. I feel sure that this method would be much more likely to be successful than the customary method of sowing the acorns in seedbeds and then transplanting the seedlings. E. H.

JAYCEES ELECT H. N. BOYD.

Henry N. Boyd, son of F. C. Boyd, owner of the Boyd Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn., was elected vice-president for middle Tennessee of the state Junior Chamber of Commerce at the war conference of that organization held at Chattanooga last month. He was named to the office by the nominating committee and was elected without opposition.

He had served as president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce at McMinnville and was secretary of the Rotary Club there for two years.

He is active in trade organizations also, having been elected chairman

Compiling a New Nursery List

By L. C. CHADWICK

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BOXWOOD GARDENS

Mrs. R. P. Reyer

High Point, N. C.

of the executive committee of the Southern Association of Nurserymen in 1941, continuing in that capacity since no convention was held in 1942. He was field superintendent for the Boyd Nursery Co. for five years and the last two years he has been working in the office on sales and correspondence. His father is president of the Tennessee Nurserymen's Association.

HE SOUNDS IN SHAPE.

Writing from Dayton, O., May 21, Clarence O. Siebenthaler said that he was "already in as good or better shape than ever." Proving he is still ready to maintain his side in an argument, even a losing one, he adds, "Of course, everyone else here doesn't agree with me on this matter, but I certainly feel as if I could get out and do anything that I have ever done." Having taken time out for an operation and recuperation in the middle of the busiest part of the most trying season in the history of the nursery business, he has reason to feel some advantage therefrom. The host of letters and cards from every section of the country, he declared, had a great deal to do with his rapid and almost complete recovery.

W. C. GRIFFING IS 70.

May 9 rounded out another milestone in the long life of W. C. Griffing, of the Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Tex., when he celebrated his seventieth birthday.

A dinner party was given in Mr. Griffing's honor May 8 by his employees and friends. In his usual manner, Mr. Griffing came home in the late afternoon from a full day at the office, to find that his own home had been converted into a lively spot, with flowers throughout the house, and the dining room aglow with lights and candles. A dinner table was set for fifteen guests, who arrived shortly thereafter. Many gifts and expressions of kindness were received during the evening.

Lieut. Ralph C. Griffing, now stationed at Mississippi State College in service, and an only son, sent his best wishes to his father during the evening.

THE corporation of Twitty Nursery Co. has been dissolved, and R. S. Twitty is now the sole owner. The name is now Twitty Nursery, with the word "company" dropped. This business at Texarkana, Tex., was organized in 1925 and incorporated April 20, 1933. The corporation was dissolved April 20, 1943.

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RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS. *Roseum Elegans* and *Catawbiense Bourneuf*. 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 ft., \$3.00 to \$6.00. Heavy, well budded, specimen plants furnished to the ground.**RHODODENDRON Album Elegans.** 3 to 6 ft., \$3.00 to \$5.00. For background planting.**HYBRID SEEDLING RHODODENDRONS**, mixed colors, 2 to 3 1/2 ft., \$3.50.**KALMIA Latifolia**, nursery-grown from seeds. Bushy, with fine root system. 10 to 12 ins., \$50.00 per 100.**LEUCOTHOE Catesbaei**, 15 to 18 ins., \$75.00 per 100.**HEATHER**, for planting on dry sandy slopes. 12 to 15 ins., clumps, \$35.00 per 100.

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Fairview, Pa.

# Diseases of Trees

*Gleanings from the Latest Reports of Scientific Research*

*By Leo R. Tebon*

## PERSIMMON WILT.

In 1937 a new disease of the persimmon tree was discovered in the southeastern states and investigated by Dr. Bowen S. Crandall, pathologist of the federal division of forest pathology. After about two years of investigation, the cause of this new disease was determined to be a fungus of the kind known as *cephalosporium*. As noted in an earlier discussion in the American Nurseryman, *cephalosporium* wilt was considered at that time a serious menace to the native persimmon trees of the southeast.

With the cause of the disease determined, but without means for eradicating the disease or preventing it from attacking trees, it has been important to make annual surveys to determine how fast the disease is spreading. Between 1937 and 1939 such surveys indicated that the disease was slowly spreading northward in the Carolinas, but was not extending northward in Tennessee.

During the years 1940, 1941 and 1942, scouting in North Carolina showed a considerable northward extension in the occurrence of the disease. By 1939, in that state, the disease occurred along a curved line arching through Pender, Duplin, Cumberland and Richmond counties, in the southern part of the state. In 1940, it was found in the northern part of Sampson county and in the southern part of Moore county, in places that slightly advanced the arch of its northern occurrence. Also, in 1940, it was found in the western corner of Pitt county at a point some fifty to sixty miles north of other occurrences. In 1941 it was found in the eastern end of Halifax county and in 1942 in the northeastern corner of Nash county. These last two places lie some twenty-five or thirty miles north of the Pitt county locality and advance the range of the disease some eighty or ninety miles north of its 1939 limit. However, during this same period of years there appears to have been no northward spread from the previously known infected area in Tennessee.

It has been important, also, to determine how destructive *cephalosporium* wilt would be after it had appeared in any locality. For this

purpose plots were marked out in 1938, which contained both healthy trees and trees killed by the disease the preceding year. In some of these plots, the disease did not spread to any of the healthy trees, although it did appear in adjacent areas. In other plots it completely wiped out the persimmon trees. Although the results gathered from these plots were somewhat inconclusive, they served to emphasize the destructive possibilities of the disease.

One observation made of persimmon wilt is that it seems to occur much at random. To study this occurrence, strips were mapped along highways in all the southeastern states in 1938, and in the strip maps the location of wilt outbreaks then in existence were marked, together with the number of diseased and healthy trees at each point. During the summer of 1942 these strips were revisited along some 500 miles of highway in Florida and South Carolina and both old and new locations of wilt were noted.

In general, the results obtained from these strip surveys indicate that the disease is persisting and in some regions increasing. In a strip twenty-eight miles in length, in Orangeburg county, S. C., there was one wilted

area in 1938, but seven wilt areas in 1942. In an 18-mile strip in Wakulla county, Fla., there were six wilt areas in 1938 and thirteen in 1942. The data from the strips, totaled by regions, show that wilt areas increased in north central Florida from forty-seven in 1938 to sixty-one in 1942, that they decreased in west Florida from forty-two in 1938 to twenty-three in 1942 and that they increased in South Carolina from eleven in 1938 to eighteen in 1942.

Changes occurring during four years in the numbers of wilt areas in the highway strips indicate, according to Dr. Crandall, that within its range persimmon wilt has persisted, increasing in regions such as north central Florida where the persimmon is abundant and decreasing in regions such as western Florida where the persimmon is scarce.

War conditions have interfered with the prosecution of field work with persimmon wilt to such an extent that a general appeal has been made for reports of the occurrence of the disease. Affected trees can be recognized in early summer, when a general wilting of the tree occurs and is followed by defoliation. Internally, the diseased tree shows fine, brown-black streaks in the wood. And in late summer and fall quantities of salmon-pink spores are visible between bark and wood. Reports of suspected trees should be sent to Dr. Bowen S. Crandall, Division of Forest Pathology, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.

L. R. T.

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## WAX MYRTLE IN IDAHO.

I am sending a twig of a plant for identification. This plant was grown from seed collected sixteen years ago at Port Arthur, Tex., in the latter part of February.

While our climate is considered mild, we are so far north that once in a great while a cold wave comes down from Montana which injures and often kills plants which have stood for years. This plant has never had any protection and for the past three years no irrigation or care of any kind. We are in an irrigation district. After a mild winter we had a cold snap in February, which was destructive to roses and some other things, partially killing the leaves of this plant, which are usually evergreen the year around. I transplanted one last spring and it was set back not at all. I consider this plant quite valuable for its good, fragrant foliage and its ability to take punishment. T. G.—Idaho.

The sample sent is one of the wax myrtles, or bayberries.

The specimen was not large or complete enough for me to be entirely certain of the species, but I am as nearly sure as it is possible to be that the species is *Myrica cerifera* in its southern form, which grows as a native shrub or tree from New Jersey southward and around the coast of Texas.

Formerly this and the northern form were both known under the name *Myrica carolinensis*, but Professor Rehder, in his second edition (1940) of his "Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs," has separated the northern form under the name *Myrica pensylvanica* (Newfoundland to Maryland) and the evergreen form under the name *Myrica heterophylla* (New Jersey to Florida and Arkansas). L. R. Tehon.

EIGHTEEN occupants of an army transport plane were killed when it crashed in a fog May 15 on the property of LaBar's Rhododendron Nursery in North Carolina, within 200 yards of the site of the residence which was destroyed by fire two years ago. This tract, about two miles from the main nursery property there, was purchased because of its fine scenery and the residence was located with a commanding view, at an altitude of about 4,000 feet. It is a remote location, in northern Burke county, and the curiosity seekers who have been there since the plane crash far exceed the number of persons who have been there in the preceding forty years, says Frank LaBar.

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## PLANTS FOR NATURALIZING.

[Concluded from page 6.]

frost and snow, it should be halted until open weather. Parts of the plants, young shoots or runners, creep into this top layer of soil and are easily torn away by the teeth of the rake. It also pays to inspect such plantings several times in early spring. In walking over the ground one will notice that early bulbs and perennials are starting to show their buds under the cover of leaves. This is easily remedied by hand and without damage to the plant. The interior of shrubs, especially of those which sprout early in spring, is not a suitable place for such plantings. Galanthus and wild ginger seem to be the only ones which establish themselves there.

What can be done in naturalizing when the requirements of a plant are fulfilled was demonstrated on a Long Island estate with Japanese primroses. Owner and gardener, having rare knowledge of plants and how to use them to full advantage, had planted Japanese primroses near a brook under high shade. They seeded themselves freely, forming a little valley of beauty when in bloom. Healthy, strong plants with fine spikes and whorls of flowers in dark crimson to nearly white, set off with the bright green of ferns, produced a picture of rare charm and beauty.

Embankments and slopes, in sun and in shade, can be covered attractively. Roses, ivies, euonymus, lonicera, etc., are widely used for this purpose with success. The same Long Island estate had a large slope with southern exposure covered with *Calluna vulgaris*, Scotch heather. During summer the slope was a mass of blooms; it could not have been better in Scotland.

The hardy sweet pea, *Lathyrus latifolius*, in white and red, will creep over embankments, covering them up and displaying all summer long its sweetly scented flowers, which are welcome for cutting. Here is a perennial which is quite satisfactory and should be more used in small gardens. With some support it will climb and cover walls and trellises, and the flowers are received with pleasure in the house.

Old-fashioned pinks in all colors, *Dianthus plumarius*, do fine on such slopes in poor, sandy soil. The fragrance and the bright colors, combined with their abundance of flowers, will create a remarkable garden spot. The maiden pink, *Dianthus deltoides*, also adaptable for such places, drops many seeds. The seedlings, together with the old plants, mold into a

carpet-like effect covered with small crimson flowers during June and July.

All the thymes love such places. The woolly thyme, *Thymus lanuginosus*, with its attractive grayish woolly foliage, grows more slowly than *Thymus splendens*, which spreads rapidly and can be mowed like a lawn when once established. The lemon and the white mountain thyme can be used also. The leaves of all of them are more or less fragrant, and the scent is welcome in the garden.

Other varieties for covering embankments are *Calystegia pubescens flore-pleno*, belonging to the morning-glory family, adapted for exposed places. For rough banks the crown vetch, *Coronilla varia*, with pea-shaped white and pink flowers, is valuable. The sedum family gives us *S. acre*, spreading slowly; *S. album*, forming thick mats; *S. sarmentosum* and *S. spurium*, spreading rapidly, and other low-growing species like *kamtschaticum*, *reflexum*, *rupestre*, etc. Of all the sedums, *spurium* is the most valuable for naturalizing. It can be used practically in all locations; it does especially well in sandy soil and under trees as a substitute for a lawn and in most of the places where grass will not grow. The white form, *S. spurium album*, flowers sparsely after a few years; this is quite welcome when it is used as a cover. The flowers of the red form are handsome, and therefore this variety is preferable to the pink one. Young shoots of old plants can be stuck in the open ground a few inches apart and will form a green carpet in a year. It will establish large mossy-green covers, out of which other plants will grow up in contrast to the green underground, well set off. It grows strongest on dry and steep embankments.

*Cerastium tomentosum* or *biebersteini*, with silver-white foliage and white flowers, called snow-in-summer, and *Geranium sanguineum lancastriense*, also attractive, are other varieties for sunny embankments. It is not necessary to confine the planting to one variety. Various plants can be combined. Such color schemes will make a good showing and be more interesting.

The odd and remarkable *Euphorbia myrsinites*, outstanding with its bluish-green foliage in summer and winter; the trailing pink and white *Gypsophila repens*; *Saponaria ocymoides*, always covered with small pink flowers; varieties of the creeping *Phlox subulata* in various colors, and the gray polsters of *Antennaria tomentosa* will give plantings abundant variations. We must not forget the widely used acid-loving bearberry, with a gray-green mat of foliage and

handsome red berries, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, of which well rooted potted plants will give the best results.

An open sandy place in the middle of woods, often found in the back of a country home with pines, can easily be changed to an attractive outdoor spot with the right material and hardly any work connected with it. No fertilizer or manure is necessary. Most of the plants mentioned for embankments can be adapted to such a locality. Others are *Dianthus arenarius*, the sand pink; *D. caesius*, the Cheddar pink; *D. plumarius* and *D. deltoides*; all the armerias; sea pink, with round polsters bearing lots of stems with pink, white and red flower heads; *Gypsophila paniculata*, baby's breath; *Statice latifolia*, sea lavender; *Agrostemma coronaria*, mullein; the gray *Stachys lanata*, the thymes and the thistles like *eryngium* and *echinops*.

The alpine aster, *Aster alpinus*, and the Carpathian harebell, *Campanula carpathica*, with dainty blue bellflowers, as well as many sedums like *album*, *aizoon*, *telephium purpureum*, and others grow well. It is worth while to try in such places the pink and the white Scotch heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, and also the variety *Calluna vulgaris alportii*. *Genista* and *cytissus*, roses, shrubs and evergreens are suited for such a location. Selected and combined the right way, these plants will turn the barren open sandy space into a lovely spot.

The foregoing notes illustrate the possibilities of the right plants in the right places and show how the creative mind of the gardener combined with imagination and knowledge can originate the most charming and natural landscape pictures.

R. E. BRILL, owner of Virginia Arboreal Service, Scottsville, Va., has discontinued all tree surgery and garden service in order to devote his full time to orchard maintenance and farming for the duration.

S. E. CRAFT, receiver for the Blue Valley Nurseries & Orchard Co., Blue Rapids, Kan., states that the firm is now in liquidation and sealed bids will be received until noon June 22 for sale of the real estate, personal property and growing stock.

AUCTION sale of assets of the bankrupt Mikolite Co. was made by William B. Bostian, trustee, at the former offices of the company, 1100 South Mill street, Kansas City, Kan., May 25 and report rendered to the referee, Henry A. Bundschu, the following morning at his courtroom, 811 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo.



## Nurseryman's Library

"A nurseryman's library is not complete without books on plants, plant propagation and plant handling."

Here are some suggestions:

THE NURSERY MANUAL, by L. H. Bailey. \$3.50.

MANUAL OF CULTIVATED TREES AND SHRUBS, by Rehder. \$10.50.

ESTIMATING CHARTS, by John Surtees. \$2.00.

ROCK GARDEN AND ALPINE PLANTS, by Correvon. \$3.50.

THE BOOK OF SHRUBS, by A. C. Hottes. \$3.00.

HILL'S BOOK OF EVERGREENS, by L. L. Kumlén. \$3.50.

PLANT PROPAGATION FOR THE GARDEN, by Fairburn. \$1.00.

MODERN NURSERY, by A. Laurie and L. C. Chadwick. \$5.00.

MANUAL OF TREES OF NORTH AMERICA, by C. S. Sargent. \$5.00.

NURSERY COST FINDING, by John Surtees. \$7.50.

HARDY SHRUBS, by Frank A. Waugh. \$1.25.

PROPAGATION OF PLANTS, by Kains & McQuesten. \$3.50.

MANUAL OF TREE AND SHRUB INSECTS, by E. P. Felt. \$4.00.

INSECT ENEMIES OF SHADE TREES, by Herrick. \$4.50.

CULTIVATED CONIFERS OF NORTH AMERICA, by L. H. Bailey. \$7.50.

NURSERY SALES AND MANAGEMENT, by Nelson Coon. \$1.50.

TEXT BOOK OF DENDROLOGY, by W. M. Harlow and E. S. Harrar. \$4.50.

THE BOOK OF TREES, by A. C. Hottes. \$3.50.

PLANT PROPAGATION—999 QUESTIONS ANSWERED, by A. C. Hottes. \$2.00.

SEEDING AND PLANTING IN THE PRACTICE OF FORESTRY, by J. W. Toumey. \$5.00.

These books can be obtained, at the publisher's price indicated, from

**AMERICAN NURSERYMAN**  
343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

## MEETINGS AT ST. LOUIS.

### Nurserymen's Monthly Session.

The Landscape and Nurserymen's Association of Greater St. Louis met May 10 at the office of Charles W. Fullgraf, Clayton, Mo. Chairman Stephan Beer presided at a well attended meeting.

Howard Ward, of the H. E. Ward Horticultural Co., Webster Groves, led an interesting discussion on the constant errors made in planting too close, especially in foundation plantings. Lawn building and lawn maintenance through the summer were also discussed. The association's service flag, bearing two stars, was dedicated. The two stars represent John Sanders, of the Sanders Nursery Co., and Fred Larsen, of Larsen & Son, landscape gardeners. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

All in the trade or allied trade are invited to attend these meetings, which are held the second Monday of the month at the offices of Charles W. Fullgraf, 226 Brentwood boulevard, Clayton. William Weber, of the Weber Nursery, Kirkwood, is secretary.

### Gardeners Gather.

The Greater St. Louis Association of Gardeners held its monthly meeting May 4, at the quarters of the Lannon Lawn Mower Equipment Co., 2427 Brentwood boulevard, Brentwood, Mo. Chairman Edgar A. Mueller presided at a well attended meeting, which was called to order at 8 p. m. The leading speaker for the evening was Past President William Rebbe, who discussed tomatoes and insect pests, which led into a discussion by the membership.

Secretary D. J. Coad was appointed chairman of a committee to encourage every member to write his state representative, urging the passing of house bill 419, which is to create funds for the continuance of the Japanese beetle control work, as well as of the Chinese scale, found in this area several years ago. Control work was carried on with these pests by the state entomologist's office, through the aid of the federal government, with WPA projects, but since all such projects have been discontinued for the duration, the entire burden falls upon the state entomologist, with none other than the regular appropriations with which to carry on.

ENTERING the nursery business at East Butler, Pa., is Daniel Smith, who resigned his position as principal of Conyngham schools after fourteen years.

## FALL 1943

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## CENTRAL CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION MEETS.

### Budgen Talks on Fuchsias.

The Central California Nurserymen's Association met at the Benjamin Franklin hotel, San Mateo, May 10. About forty attended a most interesting and businesslike meeting. Clyde Stocking presided, and George Budgen, owner and operator of the Berkeley Horticultural Nursery, Berkeley, was the speaker of the evening and gave an outstanding talk.

Although he operates a general retail nursery, Mr. Budgen has made a specialty of fuchsias and has one of the most extensive and up-to-date collections in the west. His catalogue lists over 200 varieties and species of fuchsias. He devoted much of his time to the culture of the fuchsia, though he gave several interesting side lights on the development of newer kinds and the history of the plant.

The fuchsia, according to Mr. Budgen, is one of the best summer selling items that he carries. Its popularity is increasing as people get to know the plant better, and the new kinds that have come onto the market in the past few years have increased the number of buyers of the plant. It does well in the San Francisco bay area climate, thriving in the clear warm days and evening fogs. This climatic condition is local, but the interest in the fuchsia is spreading up and down the west coast and is extending inland to a noticeable degree.

The plant requires a soil that is rich in organic matter. Mr. Budgen recommended a mixture of about one-half loamy soil and one-half well rotted manure. If good manure cannot be had he suggested substituting leaf mold, peat, pine needles or similar rotted material in part or in whole. In addition to this soil mixture, he said, the plant will take heavy feedings of commercial fertilizer from the time growth starts in the spring until the end of the flowering season. It grows equally well in an acid or a neutral soil, and Mr. Budgen did not feel it was worth while to spend much time or effort in trying to control the acidity of the soil. It is a user of large amounts of water and thrives in partial shade, though there are kinds which will do rather well in full sun. However, he said, those kinds which do well in full sun do even better in partial shade.

The fuchsia must be pruned heavily. It will not break on the hardwood if much softwood is left on the plant. Thus to have a well

formed plant, particularly of the hanging basket types, one must cut back hard. The pruning is best done in the spring just about the time that growth starts. Earlier or fall pruning may be done, but if it is followed by a heavy frost the plant will be more severely injured than if the old growth were left on during the winter months. When the new growth develops after the pruning, the grower should pinch all summer to insure an even development of the plant, and he must feed the plants every four or five weeks if he wants a heavy crop of well formed, well colored flowers. Feeding must stop toward fall, however, to check growth as winter comes on so as to lessen the chances of winter injury.

There seem to be only two pests of the fuchsia, and these are easily controlled. They are white fly and thrips. The former is controlled by spraying with a good contact insecticide before bloom begins, and one or two sprayings are usually enough if one does a thorough job with good equipment. Infestation by thrips occurs toward the end of the summer, especially if the plants have not been regularly syringed. A rotenone spray, properly used, was recommended.

At the end of his talk Mr. Budgen gave a few tips on the methods he uses to stimulate sales. Included in these were the display of specimen plants which might be too large for sale themselves, but attracted attention and demonstrated how the mature plant looked and flowered. Cleanliness was mentioned as a sales stimulant. Neat displays of varieties in flower at the time and the use of clean pots instead of cans or old wooden boxes were listed as important factors in promoting sales.

### Business and Discussion.

The business of the meeting was largely devoted to a report of the midseason meeting of the directors, reported in the American Nurseryman for May 15. The report of the delegates of the Central Association was given by Ray Hartman and Wallace Gordon, of the Leonard Coates Nurseries, San Jose, and Walter B. Balch, of the Cypress Abbey Co., Colma.

Considerable thought had been given by the members to the Japanese question. Opinion was expressed that it is of great importance to the trade that the Japanese be restrained in their nursery activities after the war is won. There is no objection to them as employees, either as growers or salesmen, but there is a strong feeling that they must be kept out

as owners or operators of private businesses so far as the nursery trade is concerned, because of the business methods which they followed. It was the unanimous opinion of the men at the meeting that now is the time to raise the standards of the industry in the state and on the entire coast. Under present conditions the nurserymen who are in business can charge a fair price for their products. This is not an exorbitant price, but is high enough to make it possible to pay fair wages to employees, thus getting a better type of men into the field, and to give the owner a fair return for his investment and his risks. It is to maintain these gains that the nurserymen of the state are striving. No generally acceptable solution was offered, though many opinions were expressed and progress is being made in this direction.

The next meeting will be held June 10 at San Jose. W. B. B.

### WESTERN TREE MEETING.

The western chapter of the National Shade Tree Conference maintained its series of annual meetings by holding a one-day program at the Arroyo Seco clubhouse of the Los Angeles park department, Los Angeles, Cal., May 20. Features of the program were a lecture by Maunsell Van Rensselaer, curator of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, on trees of Santa Barbara, illustrated with col-



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ored slides; an illustrated report on cork oak planting in California by Prof. Woodbridge Metcalf, of the University of California, and a round-table discussion on street tree planting in postwar civic development, in which Ray Hartman, president of the Leonard Coates Nurseries, San Jose, Cal., represented nurserymen.

#### COMSTOCK'S MEALY BUG.

Comstock's mealy bug, which attacks the umbrella catalpa and several other hardy plants, has become a pest of apple and pear orchards in a few localities on the north Atlantic seaboard, causing losses in Virginia in 1934, later appearing farther up the coast and last year reported for the first time in a few towns of Connecticut.

Distorted growth of twigs, limbs and trunk may be produced by the sucking of the small, elliptical, waxy-covered insect. The leaves may be covered with black sooty mold, which develops on so-called honeydew secreted by the pest.

Comstock's mealy bug hatches the latter part of May or in early June from eggs that have overwintered under the bark scales of pear and apple trees. The insects are small, but can be easily detected by the whitish waxy coverings on larvae and adults. After hatching, the young crawl up the trunk and suck the juices out of the leaves, thus devitalizing the tree. In mid-July the adults of the first brood crawl down the trunk and lay eggs of the second generation. After feeding on the leaves and fruit, these mature in mid-September and lay eggs that overwinter. Fruit on heavily infested trees may be unmarketable because of the sooty fungous growth in the honeydew exuded by the mealy bugs. Mealy bugs cannot move independently from tree to tree. However, they ride to other trees and localities on harvested fruit and shipping cases.

The fact that the eggs are deposited in crevices of the bark or in large masses hanging to twigs makes spraying a difficult task. Lauryl thio-cyanate with white summer oil is an effective spray under some conditions. The regular summer white oil spray is of some help on pears. On catalpa is recommended a spray, applied before the buds open, of one part concentrated lime-sulphur in ten parts of water, or a winter strength miscible oil. A two per cent summer oil spray, applied after the trunk has been washed with water and the bark scraped with a stiff brush, is also effective.

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Fruit Tree Seedlings  
Flowering Ornamental Trees  
Shade Trees  
Roses

Grown right and packed right.

Combination carloads to Eastern  
distributing points will save you  
on freight.

#### A Complete Line of OREGON-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Norway Maple — Schwedler Maple  
Birch — Hawthorn  
Flowering Crabs  
Flowering Plums  
Flowering Cherries  
Mountain Ash

**DOTY & DOERNER, INC.**

6691 S. W. Capitol Highway  
PORTLAND, OREGON

provided by the federal bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, have been found to be effective in reducing orchard infestation.

#### TWO PEONY SHOWS IN JUNE.

The fortieth annual exhibition and meeting of the American Peony Society will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., June 21 and 22, in the lobby of the Northwestern National bank. The directors' meeting will also be held on one of these two dates; the

### MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Incorporators

**MILTON—Since 1878—OREGON**

#### OUR SPECIALTIES

Birches—Flowering Cherries, Crabs and  
Plums—Chinese Elm—Hawthorns—Li-  
lacs—Lindens—Flowering and Globe  
Locusts—Columnar, Globe, Norway and  
Schwedler Maples—Mountain Ash—Ore-  
gon Grape—Oriental Plane—Willows.

#### FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS

Send us your Want List for Quotations.

Combination Carloads to Eastern dis-  
tributing points at minimum freight  
cost.

#### OREGON'S BEST SOURCE OF GOOD ROSES

is

**PETERSON & DERING, INC.**

*Wholesale Rose Growers*

Scappoose, Oregon

1943 List Now Ready.

### PACIFIC COAST NURSERY

2244 N. Skidmore Ct.

Portland, Oregon

We have all varieties of Fruit Tree  
Seedlings and 1 and 2-year Shade Trees.  
Remember your old pal, John Holmason.

date and time are to be decided later.

A regional show of district No. 5, comprising the states of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, will be held at the Garfield park conservatory, Chicago, June 12 and 13.



## NEW YORK FRUIT DAMAGE.

There has been considerable injury to both fruit crops and fruit trees in New York state during the winter of 1942-43. The Hudson river valley area and the Chautauqua grape section have been especially hard hit. In the Champlain valley, where apples are the chief consideration, no injury is reported to buds, but there are various degrees of mild injury reported to wood. In the Hudson river valley the peach crop is nearly or entirely gone, and there is some injury to both sweet and sour cherry buds.

In the western New York area, peach buds are killed practically 100 per cent in the vicinity of Rochester, and peach trees show some browning of cambium on the trunk and often in the crotches. Occasionally trees are reported with bark loosened from the trunk or so blackened that there is no hope of saving the trees. There is some injury to sweet cherry buds, but probably not enough to interfere with the crop. Apples and sour cherries are reported satisfactory.

In the Niagara county area there is about one-quarter of a crop of peaches expected. Elberta buds were badly hurt, but with the increased planting of Hale Haven, Golden Jubilee and other more hardy varieties, there are sufficient live buds to give a quarter of a crop. Wood of Elberta is reported as distinctly browned, and some sweet cherry buds are hurt, though not enough to affect the crop.

## CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Adams Nursery, Inc., Springfield, Mass.—Retail price list of general nursery stock, roses and hardy perennials, 60 pages and cover, 4x8½ inches.

Carroll Bush Nursery, Eagle Creek, Ore.—Price list of nut trees, 2-page mailing piece, 3½x6 inches.

Bosley Nursery, Mentor, O.—Retail catalogue, principally of roses, profusely illustrated in color, 16 pages, 6¼x10 inches.

LICENSES were issued in Maine this year to 240 florists and nurserymen, 190 outdoor flower growers, 161 stores selling plants, thirty-four fruit plant growers and forty-eight nursery agents, according to Edward D. Johnson, assistant state horticulturist.

PHILIP C. ENDIES, of the Frankfort Electric Hatchery, Frankfort, Ind., has had his attention diverted from the nursery he was developing because of the demand for the multiple brooder houses which his firm began building after the nursery was started.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Five lines, \$1.00,

each additional line, 20 cents,  
per insertion.Let these little liners move  
your stock easily and cheaply.

## EVERGREENS—Lining-out

EVERGREENS—ROOTED CUTTINGS.  
Pyramidalis, Globosa, Woodwardia Globe, Siberian, Hoveyi, Lutea, Pisifera, Irish J., Pfitzer J., Savin J., Andorra J., Taxus Cuspidata, Taxus Cusp. Cap.

All well rooted cuttings, 5 to 7 ins.,  
\$6.00 per 100; \$55.00 per 1000.  
LAMPERT FLORAL CO., Xenia, O.

THUJA REIDI, 8 to 10 ins., bushy liners. Juniperus Douglasi Aurea, 10 to 12 ins., bushy liners.  
\$15.00 per 100.  
DUNLOP Nurseries, Knoxville, Tenn.

## HARDY PLANTS

TROLLIUS LEDEBOURI, Large, deep orange flowers; well rooted transplants from field, \$7.00 per 100.

Shasta Daisy Maximum, field-grown, transplants, \$7.00 per 100.  
S. J. COOK NURSERY, R.F.D. 1, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties.  
Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pa.

## LINING-OUT STOCK

SPECIAL OFFER, SPRING 1948.  
Azalea Hinodegiri, rooted cuttings.....\$0.63  
2½ ins. .... .07½  
Ledifolia Alba, 2½ ins. .... .08  
Leucothoe Catesbaei, 4-yr., br., 9 to 12 ins. .... .30  
4-yr., branched, 6 to 9 ins. .... .20  
Taxus Capitata, upright  
3-yr., 9 to 12 ins., heavy ..... .20  
3-yr., 6 to 9 ins., heavy ..... .15  
Taxus Cuspidata, spreading  
1-yr., transplants, 6 to 9 ins. .... .08  
2-yr., transplants, 9 to 12 ins. .... .12  
3-yr., transplants, 10 to 15 ins. .... .18  
4-yr., transplants, 12 to 18 ins. .... .25  
Write for complete list of bargains.  
DEERFIELD NURSERIES  
Deerfield Street P. O. N. J.

## LINING-OUT STOCK.

Chrysanthemums, rooted, \$3.00 per 100; Lombardy poplars, 3 ft., \$10.00 per 100; Mountain Pinks, assorted colors, \$3.00 per 100; Norway Maple, rooted seedlings, \$20.00 per 1000; hard-wood cuttings of Lombardy Poplars, green or yellow bark; Weeping Willow, California Privet hedge, No. 1, \$5.00 per 1000. Postage paid.  
WM. E. WENTZEL NURSERY  
R. F. D., Sewell, N. J.

## CUTTINGS AND GRAFTS.

Acer, Azalea, Cypress, Cornus, Gordonia, Ilex, Juniperus, Leucothoe, Taxus, Thuja, Viburnum, Carlesii, Burkwoodi; in many varieties and sizes. Ask for list just out.  
WESTBURY ROSE CO., INC., WESTBURY, N. Y.

## PACHYSANDRA

2½-in. pots, \$60.00 per 1000.  
NICK'S NURSERY, Anchorage, Ky.

## SEEDS

## NEMATODE-RESISTANT PEACH SEED.

U.S.D.A. Introductions from India and China. Shallal and Yunnan 55885 and 55886. Harvesting now completed and orders being filled.

## KIRKMAN NURSERIES,

P. O. Box 609,

Tracy, Cal

## Surplus Stock

can be easily and quickly turned into  
Cash

Listing in the  
American Nurseryman Classified Ads.

## SHRUBS and TREES

## GROWING-ON AZALEAS.

We offer a selection of the best varieties for growing on.  
2-in. pots, \$6.50 per 100, \$60.00 per 1000.  
1-yr., trans., \$11.00 per 100, \$100.00 per 1000.  
2-in. pots 1-yr. xx trans.  
Bridesmaid ..... 2,000 1,100  
Coral Bells ..... 58,000 5,500  
Hexe ..... 21,000 20,000  
Hinodogiri ..... 29,000 54,000  
Pink Pearl ..... 7,000 8,800  
Salmon Beauty ..... 20,000 1,600  
Snow ..... 30,000 8,800  
Sweetbrier ..... 4,000 12,200  
TINGLE NURSERY CO., Pittsfield, Md.

## LILACS

Our collection contains 90 per cent of the list published by the Association of Botanical Gardens as "the very finest."

1-yr.-old ..... \$0.25  
1½ to 2 ft. .... .50  
2 to 3 ft. .... .75  
3 to 4 ft. .... 1.00  
4 to 5 ft. .... 1.75  
(Bushy plants.)

## BAGATELLE NURSERY.

Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

## RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS

12 to 15 ins. .... \$1.00 2 to 2½ ft. .... \$2.75  
15 to 18 ins. .... 1.50 2½ to 3 ft. .... 3.75  
18 to 24 ins. .... 2.00 3 to 3½ ft. .... 5.00  
and larger.

## BAGATELLE NURSERY.

Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

## ENGLISH ELM (Ulmus Campestris).

Ground must be vacated next spring. Block of finished shade trees, caliper 1½ to 2 and 2 to 2½-inch. Priced less than production cost.

## SWINK NURSERY CO.,

Swink, Colo.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Azaleas, Camellias, Gardenias, Nandinas, Ligustrums, Junipers, Thuyas and many other items in lining-out and specimen sizes. Send for our list in color of highest-quality stock grown in this section.

## BLACKWELL NURSERIES, INC.,

Semmes, Alabama.

## SUPPLIES

## FROST COVERS.

GIBRALTAR covers pay for themselves. Most economical, long lasting, low cost. Also ideal windbreaks. Standard 6-ft. width, price, 50 ft., \$9.50; 100 ft., \$18.50. Prices in larger quantities upon request. Write

## NEW AMSTERDAM CO.,

122 Chambers St., New York

If you don't find what you want

try a Classified Ad

under the heading "Wanted."

It's cheaper than mailing out a want list.

## WANT ADS

Help and Situation Wanted  
and For Sale advertisements.

\$2.25 per inch, each insertion.

## FOR SALE

Smiley's Water Gardens.

12 acres situated in fertile river valley. Hardy Water Lilies and Water Plants growing naturally. Artesian Wells. Write Mrs. Erle Smiley, Seward, Neb.

## FOR SALE

Hardie power sprayer pump, 20 to 22 gallons per minute capacity; in perfect condition; 300-gallon wooden tank mounted on skids, complete with hose and guns.

H. V. MADSEN

North and Villa Aves.

Route 1, Elmhurst, Ill.

## FOR SALE

Real estate, personal property and growing stock of the Blue Valley Nurseries & Orchard Company, now in liquidation. Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until noon, June 22, 1943. Particulars from

S. E. CRAFT, Receiver  
Blue Rapids, Kan.

## WHILE YOU ARE THINKING ABOUT

mailing a circular or special list to move surplus stock in time, an advertisement in the

### AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

would carry your offer to trade buyers quickly and at less cost—and you may be sure it will be seen and read.

One-cent postage would cost \$45 to reach our 4,500 readers.

But a full-page ad costs but \$60; one-half page, \$30; other spaces in proportion.

Note how others use this means to turn their stock into cash.

### Send for New Seed List.

**A. B. C.**  
"Supreme" Quality  
SEEDS — PLANTS — BULBS  
and  
Growers' Accessories

**AMERICAN BULB CO.**  
1335 W. Randolph St., CHICAGO  
31 W. 27th St., NEW YORK

### North Dakota and Montana Seeds

Northern-grown Tree, Shrub and Wild Flower seeds. Wholesale crude botanicals.

**E. C. MORAN** Stanford, Mont.

### PEACH PITS

Our Pits Compare Favorably  
With the Best

**HOGANSVILLE NURSERIES**  
HOGANSVILLE, GEORGIA

### SOUTHWESTERN NEWS.

May 13, Clarence J. Wilson, owner of Wilson Nursery, 6601 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., went out for his evening meal. When he returned a short time later he discovered the theft of ten golden arbovitae which he valued at \$25. May 17, at 4 o'clock in the morning, police arrested for questioning three men, occupants of a stalled motor car at Thirty-first street and York avenue. In the car were found six small evergreens and the men could not explain satisfactorily where the trees came from. After remaining in jail overnight, the men confessed that they had stolen the trees from Wilson. One of the men also admitted the theft of ten trees March 25 from the same nursery, which he sold for \$4.50.

J. Frank Sneed, Sneed Nursery Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., spent a week-end in Kansas City about the middle of May attending to personal business and matters pertaining to the Western Association of Nurserymen, of which he is president.

The Kansas City Association of Nurserymen held its regular monthly meeting at The Wagon Wheel, Overland Park, May 11.

G. A. Ihnow, 4933 Montgall, Kansas City, Mo., after being engaged for a few months in war work, resumed his landscape business late in the spring.

Bert Miller, of the Milton Nursery Co., Milton, Ore., accompanied by Mrs. Miller, started out on his annual selling trip about the middle of May. He was in Kansas City recently on his way east.

Ralph Skinner, son of George Skinner, Skinner Nurseries, Topeka, Kan., recently finished his army pre-flight training at San Antonio, Tex., and is awaiting assignment to a flight school. Henry, the other son of George Skinner, is now employed by the Doud Seed Co., Amarillo, Tex.

A. L. Schell, Wichita Nurseries, Wichita, Kan., accompanied by Mrs. Schell, recently visited his son Bill, who is studying engineering at Kansas University, Lawrence. Bill is in the naval reserve. From Lawrence Mr. and Mrs. Schell went to Manhattan, Kan., to visit their daughter Betty, who is enrolled in the course in journalism. Betty and Bill are twins and this is the first time they have been separated. Mr. Schell says he had only one crew of seven or eight men to do his landscape work this spring, when ordinarily he has had three crews. In spite of this he had a good business because he was able to pick the best accounts. The

## No Priorities Required

**C. P. O.**—The safe spreader for better control of Lace Bug, Red Spider, Juniper Scale, Lilac Scale, Pine Leaf Scale, Spruce Gull Aphid.

**CRYSTAL BORER REPELLENT**  
For most species of borers on deciduous trees. Apply as protective measure. Used by leading tree companies.

**CRYSTAL NO-DRI**  
A scientific wax emulsion. Can be applied with spray equipment. Retards and reduces loss of moisture. Permits transplanting out of season.

Write for free booklets

**Crystal Soap & Chemical Co., Inc.**

Department AN  
6300 State Road, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"We serve leading growers"

## NURSERY SQUARES

Best Quality — low prices  
— prompt delivery all sizes

"ARROW" Brand Approved Peat Moss

Large Bales — best quality  
for Nurserymen and Florists

"Gibraltar" Frost Covers and Windbreaks  
TREE TIE, also TREE BANDAGE and RAFFIA

Write for prices and samples,  
stating requirements

**NEW AMSTERDAM CO.**  
122 Chambers St., New York

## THERE IS A SUBSTITUTE For BURLAP SQUARES And We Have It

Reasonably Priced  
Prompt Delivery  
Write for Sample

**AMERICAN-NATIONAL BAG & BURLAP CO.**  
INCORPORATED  
343 KENT AVE. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## Ship in CANVAS

Canvas bags—once you've used them—will get your preference over ordinary shipping materials. Canvas gives better protection to roots, looks neater, wears better. And Dandux Canvas costs no more in the long run. Dandux Canvas is serving leading nurserymen in many ways. Make our nearest office your canvas consultation headquarters.

### C. R. DANIELS, INC.

Manufacturers of Everything of Canvas

|            |           |              |
|------------|-----------|--------------|
| NEW YORK   | CHICAGO   | LOS ANGELES  |
| Boston     | Cleveland | Newark       |
| Buffalo    | Detroit   | Philadelphia |
| Cincinnati | Dallas    | Pittsburgh   |

Offices in Other Principal Cities

## PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

of Plant Names and Botanical Terms

64 pages 3000 names

25 cents per copy

**AMERICAN NURSERYMAN**  
343 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

## PLATE BOOKS for Nurserymen

**Book A.** Illustrates in full color 235 standard nursery items, brief description, substantially bound. Price in small lots, 75c each.

**Book B.** Condensed edition, 120 items illustrated in full color. Price in small lots, 35c each.

### Descriptive Nursery Catalogue

Nicely illustrated, 48 pages and cover. 18c each in small lots.

Will send sample copy of each of the above on receipt of \$1.25. Cash with order.

### Correct Planting Methods

A pocket-size 48-page booklet. Very complete but concise information, well illustrated. Helpful in preventing claims for dead stock that cost nurserymen money. Sample, 10c. Write for discounts on quantities.

### Made to Order

Catalogues, Folders, etc., with illustrations in full color or one color. Thousands of engravings available. Send your specifications or samples for estimate and suggestions.

**A. B. MORSE COMPANY**  
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

## LABELS FOR NURSERYMEN

THE  
BENJAMIN CHASE  
COMPANY  
DERRY, N. H.

## RAFFIA FOR BUDDING and TYING

We can offer for immediate shipment GENUINE MADAGASCAR RAFFIA as well as "CONGO" RAFFIA.

**Thomas B. Meehan Co.**  
DRESHER, PA.

### Write for FREE Catalog!



Nursery Spades, Knives and Pruning Shears, Budding and Grafting Supplies, Tree Surgery and Lawn Equipment.

96 page catalogue free—write,

**A. M. LEONARD & SON**  
Piquette, Ohio

season was late and there was a good clean up of stock.

Frank Donovan, who represents A. McGill & Son, Fairview, Ore., is calling on the trade in the middle west.

R. R. Varney, for many years accountant for the Chandler Landscape & Floral Co., Kansas City, Mo., is now employed by George B. Peck Co., Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sarber, Sarbers Nursery, Topeka, Kan., spent the week of May 17 visiting relatives at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Sarber reports an unusually good mail-order business.

Will S. Griesa, Mount Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan., became a grandfather May 20, when his daughter June gave birth to an 8-pound boy. June is the wife of Lieut. John T. Weatherwax, stationed at Redlands, Cal.

Marvin A. Shepherd, who had been temporarily employed as manager of a large cemetery at Kansas City, Mo., has again taken up his work with the Williams & Harvey Nurseries, Kansas City.

Jack Amos, who for a number of years was a landscape inspector for the Kansas state highway department, is now in the employ of the Sutton Nurseries, Independence, Kan.

### NEW PLANT PATENTS.

The following plant patents were issued last month, according to Rummler, Rummler & Davis, Chicago patent lawyers:

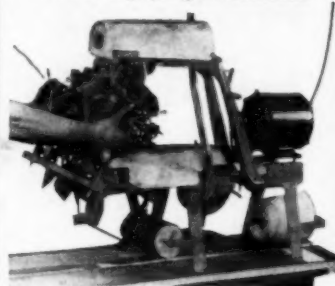
No. 576. Avocado tree. J. M. Reinecke, San Diego, Cal., assignor to Armstrong Nurseries, Inc., Ontario, Cal. A new and distinct variety of avocado tree, characterized as to novelty by its habit of vigorous growth and late blooming; the ripening of the fruit qualities; its habit of bearing heavy crops, alternating with moderately heavy-size crops; the superior quality of the fruit evidenced by high average oil content and nutty flavor; attractive semishiny green skin, and resistance to discoloration of the flesh after cutting.

No. 577. Rose. Alfred Krebs, Montebello, Cal., assignor to Edward E. Marsh, Pasadena, Cal. A rosebush characterized by its crimson-carmine shaded buds, retaining the same color to open bloom; characterized in the long, barbed sepals of the bud structure; characterized in the dainty multiple barb formation of the leaves, the lack of thorns, its vigorous growing qualities, its long-lasting qualities, the ability of the buds to open in water when cut, and in that the full scent of the rose develops in full bloom, and further characterized in that the size and shape of the bud and rose closely approximate those of the common variety of Cecile Brunner.

No. 578. Rose. Alfred Krebs, Montebello, Cal., assignor to Edward E. Marsh, Pasadena, Cal. A rose variety characterized by its velvety texture and sheen, wherein each bud has long sepal; characterized further in that the bush has no thorns, the flower has long-lasting qualities, and in that the full scent of the rose flower develops in full bloom, and further characterized in that the size of the bud is larger than that of the common variety of bush of the Cecile Brunner rose, but is smaller in size than the Paul's Scarlet bud.

No. 579. Rose plant. John S. Elliott, Madison, N. H. A new and distinct variety of hybrid tea rose plant, characterized particularly by its vigorous growth, its prolific flower production, the high percentage of high-quality flowers produced; its heavy, erect flower stems, its abundant and substantial dark green foliage and the outstanding combination of good form, pleasing fragrance and delicate clear yellow color of its flowers, which last exceptionally well.

Save Time Twine Labor  
with FELINS ELECTRIC BUNCH TYER  
An ever paying investment



**FELINS**  
Milwaukee Wisconsin

## SUPPLIES —TOOLS



For Tree Surgeons  
Landscape Men  
Nurserymen - Growers

Send today for a free copy of the BLUE BOOK

**AMERICAN FLORIST SUPPLY**  
1335 W. Randolph St. Chicago, Ill.

## ATTENTION NURSERYMEN!



**IMP.  
SOAP  
SPRAY**

Use 1 part with 25 to 40 parts of water

Ask your nearest seedman, or  
write for literature.

THE AMERICAN COLOR AND CHEMICAL CO.  
170 Purchase St. Boston, Mass.

## GENUINE MOSS PEAT

Hydraulic pressed bales and smaller resale packages. Sphagnum Moss, Cultivated Peat Humus.

Shipped from Northern plant at Floodwood, Minn., and Hanlontown, Iowa. Annual capacity 1,000 carloads.

Now booking for present  
and future deliveries.

Write or wire for quotations.

**Colby Pioneer Peat Co., Inc.**  
Hanlontown, Iowa

## NURSERY SQUARES (Imitation Burlap)

Write for prices, samples and other information.

**McHUTCHISON & CO.**  
95 Chambers St., New York, N. Y.





Treated

## ESPECIALLY NOW!

IT IS IMPORTANT TO CUT  
DOWN TRANSPLANTING  
LOSSES AND TO LENGTHEN  
YOUR SEASON - - - -

Nurserymen Are Finding That

# TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Untreated

is invaluable today in helping to cut down operating costs and to maintain a high volume level.

By using TRANSPLANTONE on all plants when they are moved, you can reduce your losses to the very minimum—especially in unfavorable seasons.

Just soak the soil around the roots of the newly moved plant with TRANSPLANTONE solution. With bare-root plants, nurserymen are getting excellent results by soaking them in a barrel of TRANSPLANTONE solution overnight before planting.

Treat fruit trees, broad and narrow-leaf evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs with TRANSPLANTONE solution for reducing loss and promoting strong, vigorous growth right through the season. The treatment will not interfere with proper hardening of the wood before winter.

**3-oz. can — \$1.00**

**1-lb. can — \$4.00**

(One pound makes 160 to 1600 gallons of solution for transplanting.)

Write us today for our special proposition to nurserymen.

**AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY**

Horticultural Division A-51

Ambler, Penna.

## GARDEN FLOWERS IN COLOR

By G. A. Stevens



Contains 400 brilliant and life-like plates of garden flowers in full color. Assembles in one volume accurately colored pictures of every important garden plant. Ideal as a gift—valuable for identification purposes—useful to nurserymen and gardeners. The only

book of its kind dealing with cultivated flowers.

310 Pages Was \$3.75 **NOW \$1.98**

Order from  
**AMERICAN NURSERYMAN**  
343 S. Dearborn St.  
Chicago

*The only complete line of  
Rotary tillage equipment  
for the nurseryman.*



The important job now is to win the war. Much of our plant facilities are devoted to making needed war equipment. Government regulations will not permit us to make any more Tractortillers, so take care of your Ariens Tractortiller and Ariens Tiller. Get the most out of them. Our service department will show you how.

**SOLD OUT!**  
*until government  
Regulations Permit  
us to make more!*

**ARIENS COMPANY**

BOX 710

BRILLION, WISCONSIN

## DAVIDSON PIPE & IRON CORP.

Second Avenue, 50th to 51st Streets, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**NEW AND SECOND HAND  
WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL PIPE  
FITTINGS**

Windsor 9-6545

Established 1904

**KATFISH BRAND SPRAY HOSE HIGH PRESSURE**

ALL SIZES  
High-Pressure Couplings  
LOW PRICES, PROMPT SERVICE

Write for free sample

**BROADWAY RUBBER MFG. CO.**  
Everything in Rubber Since 1901  
329 East Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

# Mid-season feeding is a "must" for Victory Gardens!

*Get your share  
of new, timely profits!  
Sell this complete plant  
food to your customers  
now ... help them grow better,  
more nutritious vegetables.*



VIGORO VICTORY GARDEN FERTILIZER (For Food Production Only). Supplies all the food elements vegetables need from the soil.



Don't let those Vigoro-profits you've been enjoying slack off now that most of your customers have their Victory Gardens well started! As professional growers well know, regular mid-season feedings are mighty important for top success in raising vegetables.

Talk this idea up to your customers. You'll be helping them reap a crop of better vegetables, and you'll be cutting yourself into more good sales of Vigoro Victory Garden Fertilizer.

Vigoro Victory Garden Fertilizer is a complete plant food made by Swift & Company. It does a lot to help assure gardening success, protect your customers' investment in seeds, time and work. Feature it, sell it . . . and cash in!

Swift & Company Fertilizer Works  
Chicago

